

**SCOTTSDALE**

# **CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

## **WORK STUDY SESSION AGENDA**

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### **COUNCIL**

Mary Manross, Mayor

Wayne Ecton

Robert W. Littlefield

Cynthia Lukas

Ned O'Hearn

David Ortega

Tom Silverman

**Monday, June 9, 2003**

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**5:00 P.M.**

### **CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

**Call to Order** – City Hall Kiva Forum, 3939 N. Drinkwater Boulevard

**Roll Call**

- 1. Presentation of the District Advisory Commission Research Reports and Recommendations.**

**City Manager's Report**

**Mayor and Council Items**

**Adjournment**

May 30, 2003

Honorable Mayor and Council  
City of Scottsdale  
3939 Drinkwater Blvd.  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Dear Mayor Manross and Council Members:

On behalf of your Council District Advisory Task Force, I am pleased to transmit to you our final report outlining our efforts focused on our directed mission of “undertaking a balanced and informed investigation of the issue, including

- exploring various forms of the council district structure of government
- examining other cities’ experience with the district system
- Gaining public input
- Determining possible impact to Scottsdale
- Collecting relevant research, and
- Considering the timing of a council district ballot measure”.

Our Task Force met virtually every week beginning on February 4, 2003, with our final meeting being held on May 20, 2003. The Task Force invited and received relevant information from local experts in the field of elections and municipal governance and held three public hearings. In addition, we continuously solicited written input from the public.

In our deliberations, we considered a number of factors, including, but not limited to Scottsdale’s growing population, diverse geography, costs of campaigning, growing age of the City, and new challenges facing our City. Our recommendation is based upon our research, deliberations, citizen input, and the expert information provided by those who appeared before us.

Your Council District Advisory Task Force recommends, with the concurrence of twelve of its fourteen members, that a single amendment to the Scottsdale City Charter that provides for the creation of six districts and the election of City Council members from those districts, while

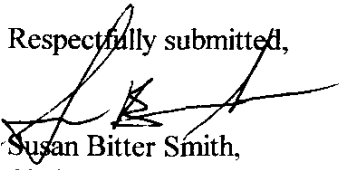
maintaining the election of the Mayor at large, be placed on the ballot for consideration by Scottsdale voters at the earliest possible time. The majority of your Task Force believes that the creation of a six district system will best serve the Scottsdale of the future.

Our report outlining the majority recommendation and the two dissenting opinions is attached. I urge you to read all of the reports, including those of the minority.

On behalf of the Task Force, I want to thank you for the opportunity to serve the City of Scottsdale. I would also like to thank the members of the City Staff who ably assisted our efforts, Donna Bronski, Jeff Kulaga, Peggy Carpenter, and Carolyn Jagger. They provided very competent and unbiased help and support.

We look forward to your continued discussion of our report and this issue.

Respectfully submitted,



Susan Bitter Smith,  
Chairman

# **FINAL REPORT**

## **DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE**

### **CITY OF SCOTTSDALE**

**May, 2003**

#### **Background.**

The City of Scottsdale currently has a City Council consisting of six members and a Mayor, all of whom are elected “at large.”

The City was incorporated in 1951 when it consisted of 0.62 square miles and had a population of 2,000. The Scottsdale City Charter was adopted in 1961 when the City consisted of 3.9 square miles and had a population of 10,000. See **Attachment 1**. Since that time, the City has experienced explosive growth in area, population and diversity. The City presently consists of 185 square miles (117,000 acres) and an estimated current population of 220,000. The Maricopa Association of Governments estimates that the City’s population will reach 260,000 in 2010 and will peak at 295,000 to 300,000 in 2020 or shortly thereafter.

Eighty-five percent of the City’s population currently lives south of Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard. The City’s “population divide” (the line that divides the City’s population in half) is located roughly at Doubletree Ranch Road—i.e. it is south of Shea Boulevard.

The City’s shape is unique and its diversities are vast. The Morrison Institute Report (“Which Way Scottsdale”) confirms what is well known about the demographics of Scottsdale—i.e., that portion of the City south of Chaparral Road is relatively densely populated and has relatively lower income and lower home prices while the area north of the Central Arizona Canal is characterized by higher incomes and home prices along with lower population density (page 25). As part of its study, the Morrison Institute conducted a survey in which 62% of those surveyed rated Scottsdale negatively on whether residents of the north and south portions of the City can agree with each other (pages 27, 47). The Morrison Institute Report also noted that the different areas of Scottsdale “are likely to become more different from one another in the future than they are now” (page 25).

The issue of changing from an “at large” system of government to a district form of government is not of recent origin inasmuch as the City has previously conducted two studies of its form of government—one in 1986/87 and one in 1994/95. The results of those efforts were inconclusive and no changes were made.

## **Introduction.**

There has been substantial and growing public debate over the perception that different portions of the City are treated differently and that the City's diversities are not adequately represented on the City Council. In November 2002, the Mayor and City Council decided to establish a citizen task force to research, analyze and make recommendations with respect to whether the City should change its form of government by creating districts from which the members of its City Council would be elected. During November and December, 2002, applications for membership were accepted by the City. In January 2003, the Mayor and City Council appointed a 14 member citizen panel (the "Scottsdale District Advisory Task Force," the "Task Force" or "DATF") and directed it to conduct a review of various district forms of government. A list of the names of the citizens appointed to the Task Force, and the City staff members assigned to assist them, is attached to this Report as **Attachment 2.** The mandate to the Task Force, as set forth in the appointment letter which each member received, is as follows:

**The Council has directed the Task Force to conduct a balanced and informed investigation of the council district form of government. The investigation shall include: exploring various forms of the council district structure of government; examining other cities' experiences with the district system; gaining public input; determining possible impacts to Scottsdale; collecting relevant research; considering the timing of a council district ballot measure; and preparing a final report and recommendation for the City Council.**

## **The Task Force Process.**

The Task Force met for the first time and organized itself on February 4, 2003. See **Appendix, Tab 1.** The Task Force elected member Susan Bitter Smith as its Chairperson and member Jim Derouin as its Vice-Chairperson. The Task Force adopted the words in the appointment letter as its mission statement.

The initial Task Force meetings constituted fact-gathering. During this phase, the Task Force found that the surrounding cities of Mesa, Glendale, Phoenix and Tucson have all been through the decision and transition process from an "at large" form of government to a district form of government. Thus, in order to explore various forms of the district structure of government and to examine the experience and deliberative analyses of Scottsdale's "proximity" cities, the Task Force invited representatives from the cities of Mesa, Glendale, Phoenix and Tucson to share their knowledge and experience on districting. In addition, representatives of the Maricopa County Elections Department were likewise invited to make a presentation highlighting their role in conducting elections and in creating election precincts throughout Maricopa County.

A brief description of the Task Force process is outlined below:

- **February 11, 2003** - Presentations by Mesa City Clerk Barbara Jones and Eric Norenberg, Special Assistant to the Mayor and Council. **See Appendix, Tab 2.**
- **February 25, 2003** - Presentations by Rick Naimark, Executive Assistant to the Phoenix City Manager and Martin Vanacour, former City Manager for the City of Glendale. **See Appendix, Tab 3.**
- **March 4, 2003** - Presentations by Karen Osborne, Maricopa County Elections Director; Yvonne Reed, Executive Assistant to the County Recorder; and Tim Johnson, GIS Programmer Analyst in the Maricopa County Elections Department. In addition, at the request of the Task Force, Peggy Carpenter, City of Scottsdale Government Relations Coordinator, made a presentation on Tucson's district election process. **See Appendix, Tab 4.**
- **March 5, 2003** - The Task Force held an open forum to solicit public input. The forum was intended to generate public input before the Task Force began to move forward with deliberations and recommendations. Although the forum itself did not elicit a large amount of public comment, perhaps because there was no formal proposal on the table, it did initiate a string of email comments to the Task Force. **See Appendix, Tab 5.**

The Task Force held additional meetings on March 11, March 25 and April 1 to discuss the issues before it. It held further public input hearings on April 8 and 9. On April 15, former Tempe Mayor (and current State Senator) Harry Mitchell made a presentation to the Task Force; and, on April 22, Rick DeGraw, an employee of the Maricopa Community Colleges District and a person experienced in the election process, made a presentation to the Task Force. The Task Force then met on April 29, May 13 and May 20 to discuss and finalize this Report. **See Appendix, Tabs 6 – 15.** It is estimated that members of the Task Force, plus City staff assisting the Task Force, spent between 500 and 1,000 hours of combined time in researching, studying and considering the issue presented to it and preparing this Report.

During the Task Force process, a number of questions were identified for consideration. These questions included:

- How does Scottsdale compare to other cities in the United States that are of comparable population size?
- Would a change to a district form of government increase voter participation?
- Would a change to a district form of government impact the City's fire and police "service boundaries?"

- Would a change to a district form of government for electing City Council members change how the Mayor is elected?
- Would a change to a district form of government affect the number of signatures required to recall a city council member?
- Would a change to a district form of government impact Board and Commission appointments?
- Would a change to a district form of government mean an increase in the number of City Council members?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the district and “at large” forms of government?
- Is there a need for change?
  - What does the public think about Scottsdale’s current form of government and does it feel that the adoption of a district system would be an improvement?
  - Would a district system better provide for representation of all areas of the City?
  - Would a district system better represent the demographic diversities of the City?
  - Would a district system change access to, and accountability of, council members?
- Should the City adopt a district form of government, what are the initial and continuing cost impacts?
- Should the City adopt a district form of government, how much time would it take to transition to a district system and what is involved in the process?

The answers to these questions presented in this Report are based on research the Task Force conducted, presentations made to it, public comment and Task Force deliberations.

**How does Scottsdale compare to other cities in the United States that are of comparable population size?**

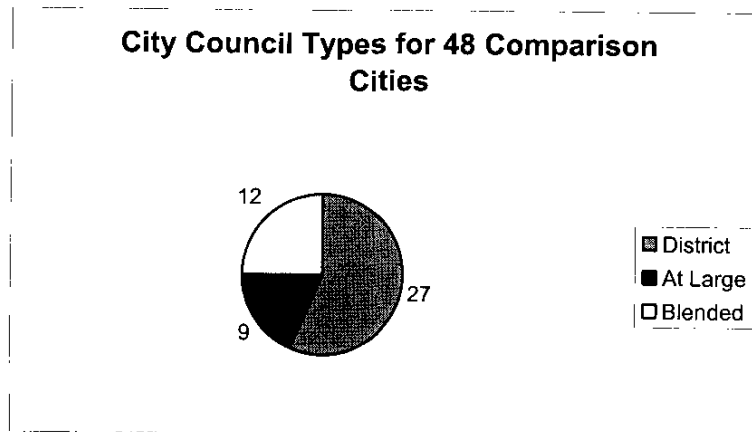
The Task Force compared the following demographic characteristics of all cities in the nation with populations from 180,000 to 280,000 residents:

- Area
- Density
- Median household income
- Percentage of single-family residences
- Percentage of residential structures building prior to 1980
- Median value of owner-occupied residences
- Government style/type

**See Attachment 3.**

Based on the indicated range of population, there is a universe of 48 cities nationwide, which are referred to in this Report as “Comparably Sized Cities.” Of these 48 cities, 27 (56%) have a district form of government; 9 (19%) have an “at large” form of government; and 12 (25%) have a “blended” form of government (defined as a combination of the district and “at large” systems).

**Figure 1**



When compared to Comparably Sized Cities, some characteristics become immediately apparent:

- Scottsdale has experienced the second highest growth rate in the study group since 1980.
- Scottsdale is relatively large—i.e., it is the sixth largest of all Comparably Sized Cities.
- Of those Comparably Sized Cities that still have an “at large” form of government, Scottsdale is the second largest in area.
- Scottsdale is relatively sparsely populated--i.e. it is the 42<sup>nd</sup> least dense city in the study group.
- Scottsdale is relatively wealthy--i.e. it has the third highest median household income in the study group.
- The value of Scottsdale’s housing stock is relatively high--i.e. Scottsdale has the fourth highest mean household value in the study group.

**Table 1**

Comparative City Statistics								
Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	~	42
Area	Anchorage	Chesapeake	Augusta-Richm	Lexington-Fay	Columbus	Scottsdale	~	Hialeah
Density	Jersey City	Hialeah Fl.	Yonkers	Rochester	Glendale Ca.	Modesto	~	Scottsdale
Median household income	Plano	Fremont	Scottsdale	Anchorage	Chesapeake	Garland	~	Louisville Ky.
Percentage of residential structures built prior to 1980	Plano	Scottsdale	Glendale Az.	Chesapeake	Irving Tx.	Bakersfield	~	Akron
Median value of owner-occupied residences	Fremont	Glendale Ca.	Yonkers	Scottsdale	Plano	Anchorage	~	Jackson Ms.

Of the 27 Comparably Sized Cities that have a district form of government, 3 elect two council members from each district. All others have “single-member” districts. The following summarizes the 24 cities with single-member districts:

- 6 cities have six districts.
- 7 cities have seven districts.

- 3 cities have eight districts.
- 3 cities have nine districts.
- 2 cities have ten districts.
- 2 cities have twelve districts.
- 1 city has twenty districts.

In other words, although six and seven district systems are most common, many Comparably Sized Cities use a greater number of districts.

**Table 2**

Number of Council Districts for 24 of 27 Comparative Cities (3 cities are Multi-Member Districts)								
Number of Council Districts	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	20
Number of Cities	6	7	3	3	2	0	2	1

As previously noted, of the eight Comparably Sized Cities that have an “at large” system for electing city council members, Scottsdale is far bigger in area than seven of them (the one exception being Chesapeake, Virginia). It is far less dense than seven of them and has had a growth rate far greater than all of them except Plano, Texas.

Of the 12 Comparably Sized Cities that have a “blended” form of government (i.e., some council members are elected from districts and some “at large”), almost all have a high ratio of “district” members as compared to “at large” members. While providing more “at large” representation on the city council in addition to the mayor, the “district” to “at large” ratio found in ten of the twelve cities has the positive effect of reducing the likelihood of any single group electing a majority of the city council. The following summarizes the 12 Comparably Sized Cities that have “blended” district systems:

- Jersey City (NJ) elects six members by district and three at large.
- Greensboro (NC) elects five members by district and three at large.
- Aurora (CO) elects six members by district and four at large.
- Tacoma (WA) elects five members by district and three at large.
- Lexington-Fayette (KY) elects 12 members by district and three at large.
- Lincoln (NE) elects four members by district and three at large.

- Columbus (GA) elects eight members by district and two at large.
- Des Moines (IA) elects four members by district and two at large.
- Akron (OH) elects seven members by district and three at large.
- Fort Wayne (IN) elects six members by district and three at large.
- Durham (NC) has a “3+3” system in which three members are elected by district and an equal number are elected at large.
- Rochester (NY) elects four members by district and five at large.

**Table 3**

Blended System Types for 12 Comparative Cities												
Number of District Council Members	6	5	6	5	12	4	8	4	7	6	3	4
Number of At Large Council Members	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	5
Total Council Members	9	8	10	8	15	7	10	6	10	9	6	9
City	Jersey City	Greensboro	Aurora	Tacoma	Wilmington-Faye	Lincoln	Columbus	Des Moines	Akron	Ft. Wayne	Durham	Rochester

A dilemma facing Scottsdale is that, with six council members and a Mayor, it is difficult to mathematically construct a blended system that would both provide good “neighborhood” representation while, at the same time, avoid the concern that a single interest group could dominate the election process. This concern could be resolved by increasing the number of council members, but this alternative also increases the continuing costs of such a system.

In its review of Comparably Sized Cities, the Task Force discovered that one characteristic of Scottsdale’s City Charter seems to be unique (among the survey cities) in that it provides that candidates for Mayor and City Council be elected by majority vote. This requirement is viewed by the Task Force as a positive which should be preserved.

With respect to the issue of “proportional representation” as advocated by the Center for Voting and Democracy, the Task Force could find no Arizona City and no Comparably Sized City that had adopted such a system of voting.

**Would a change to a district form of government increase voter participation?**

Testimony differed on whether districting results in increased voter turnout long term. The mere act of districting is not a guarantee to overcome voter apathy; however, at least initially, increased voter turnout can be expected. In addition, at least initially, an affirmative effort may be needed to make sure that candidates offer themselves from all districts. Government officials from neighboring communities all indicated, however, that districting has significantly increased interaction between citizens and their respective council members. Certainly this is positive and, over time, is likely to increase citizen participation in government including voter turnout.

**Would a change to a district form of government impact the City’s fire and police “service boundaries”?**

No. If the City were to adopt a district-form of government, the Task Force sees no need whatsoever to alter or change the City’s fire, police or service boundaries. Those boundaries should be based on community needs and should be established by professional judgment rather than on a process that is driven by constitutional constraints.

**Would a change to a district form of government for the election of members of the city council change how the Mayor is elected?**

No. The Mayor would continue to be elected “at large.” The role of the Mayor, however, under a district system has the possibility of changing. Testimony from several cities indicated that the role of their Mayor changed slightly, but noticeably, as they moved from an “at large” system to a district system. They reported that the Mayor’s role seemed to move more to that of a consensus builder and focal point for policy making. The personality of the Mayor will certainly impact how that Mayor functions in a district system. However, in general, testimony indicated that the Mayor tends to become stronger in a district system.

**Would a change to a district form of government affect the number of signatures needed to recall a city council member?**

Yes. The number of signatures needed on a recall petition is set by state statute as a percentage of the votes cast in a general election for all of the candidates for the office to

which the incumbent was elected. That percentage is the same whether the City Council is elected "at large" or by district. However, the base against which this percentage is applied is larger in elections which are held city-wide on an "at large" basis. The number of signatures required for the recall of a member of the City Council elected from a district would be proportionately less and would vary depending on the number of districts involved.

**Would a change to a district form of government impact Board and Commission appointments?**

Not directly, but testimony indicated that, in practice, equalization of Board and Commission appointments results from adopting a district form of government. Although the City Charter could be amended to require that, should a district form of government be adopted, a resident from each district be appointed to all Boards and Commissions, such an amendment was not adopted in Glendale, Mesa and Phoenix. Officials from those cities indicated that representation on Boards and Commissions equalized after a move to districting because, in each instance, the Mayor has made sure that appointments are made on a proportionate basis.

**Would a change to a district form of government mean an increase in the number of City Council members?**

No. The adoption of a district form of government does not require that the number of City Council members be increased. The issue of whether the size of the City Council should be increased is one driven by cost (for salary, staff, space and equipment) and political considerations.

**What are the advantages and disadvantages of the district and "at large" forms of government?**

In general, when an "at large" system of government is changed to a district system of government, there are a number of "mirror image" issues that deserve note. Some of these are depicted in the following table.

**Table 4**

<b>Mirror Image Analysis</b>	<b>Residents per Council Member</b>	<b>Cost of Running for Office</b>	<b>Recall Signatures Required</b>	<b>Potential Number of Election Runoffs</b>	<b>Cost of Election Runoffs (per Runoff)</b>	<b>Possibility of Uncontested Elections</b>
	<b>District</b>	<b>At Large</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>At Large</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>At Large</b>
	Less	More	Less	More	Less	More
	More	Less	More	Less	More	Less

At its April 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Task Force created lists of advantages and disadvantages commonly associated with these two forms of government. **See Appendix, Tab 8.** The Task Force did not adopt these lists as “findings,” but, rather, accumulated them to inform the public of potential issues and to keep such issues in front of the Task Force as it continued and completed its deliberations.

One concern often stated about district systems of government is that council members elected by district will have a tendency to promote the interests of their individual districts rather than the city as a whole. However, representatives from Mesa, Glendale and Phoenix indicated that they have not witnessed this tendency.

Another argument for the “at large” system is the “multiple-ear” argument—i.e., the feeling that a citizen can contact all members of the council rather than just one. Notably, presenters from Phoenix, Mesa and Glendale reported that the move to districting had significantly increased interaction between citizens and the council members elected from their particular district. Citizens seem more willing to contact someone who lives close to them. Regardless, as one member of the Task Force commented: “There will always be seven pairs of ears.” Conversion to a district form of government does not cut off the ability of citizens to communicate with the Mayor and all members of the City Council.

A common criticism about the “at large” system is that running for office on a city-wide basis is costly and intimidating. Clearly, the cost of running for the City Council would be markedly reduced under a districting system because of the smaller area and smaller voter base involved. The reduction in cost for individuals to run for the City Council, coupled with “localized” representation, has the potential to increase the diversity of candidates and, as reported by the government representatives who appeared before the Task Force, will noticeably increase citizen interaction with council members.

A criticism of adopting a district form of government is that it will increase election costs and that the periodic process of redistricting is complicated. These issues are discussed at greater length in the final two sections of this Report. The Task Force believes that the Mayor and City Council should be aware of the districting process and city election costs so that they make their decision with “their eyes open.” But the Task Force also feels that, based on the testimony from other Arizona cities and county elections officials, the anticipated process is manageable and the anticipated costs are acceptable.

### **Is there a need for change?**

What does the public think about Scottsdale’s current form of government and does it feel that the adoption of a district system would be an improvement? Would a district system better provide for representation of all areas of the City? Would a district system better represent the demographic diversities of the City? Would a change to a district form of government change access to, and accountability of, members of the City Council? The Task Force spent considerable time and effort in attempting to objectively analyze and answer these difficult questions.

The City has experienced explosive growth in both size and population and has vast diversities in population density, median family income and median value of owner-occupied residences. Based on written comments, public testimony, its own research and lengthy deliberations, the Task Force came to conclude that the historic “at large” system of government should be changed for the following reasons:

- There is a sense in the community that the City’s diversities, geographic and otherwise, could be better reflected under a district form of government.
- A significant number of residents believe that they are disenfranchised, or are not adequately represented, under the current system.
- Demographic disparities within the City are so great that the current system cannot provide adequate representation to all communities of interest and all geographic parts of the City.
- The City is oddly shaped, large and contains vast demographic disparities. All of these realities/characteristics lend themselves to a district form of government.
- The conditions that existed at the time of the adoption of the “at large” system of government in 1961 do not exist today. The City is no longer homogeneous. It is no longer the 3.9 square mile city with 10,000 residents that adopted the “at large” form of government in 1961.

- A district form of government will lead to greater interaction between citizens and members of the City Council.
- Scottsdale is approaching “build-out.” As it does, the problems that it faces will change from those relating to development issues to ones relating to re-development. It is likely that a district form of government will be better suited to deal with these “next generation” issues.

The Task Force also noted that, as a result of the overwhelming change in demographics within a quickly growing city, the job of being a City Council member has become more complicated and time consuming. Although current and previous City Council members have done a highly commendable job of attempting to represent the diversities of the City, there is a belief that it is not reasonable to expect, much less demand, such time consuming attention from “part time” City Council members. The demands on members of the City Council, however, will continue to grow. Scottsdale has become much more than the “West’s Most Western Town” on the fringe of Phoenix as it was when it adopted its City Charter and the “at large” system of government in 1961. It has become a geographically large, heavily populated, world-renowned community with many diverse parts and a need for its diverse parts to work together for the common good. Scottsdale can no more return to the past than it can afford to live in the past. As a result, the twin burdens of governance and growth have grown dramatically and pose unreasonable demands on the current system. These circumstances do not constitute a condemnation of City Council members; it is, rather, a recognition of current reality. Recognizing these concerns, the Task Force, further, concluded that:

- A district form of government will lead to greater local accountability.
- A district form of government will mean that the cost of running for the City Council will be less.
- A district form of government will mean that the act of running for the City Council will be less intimidating.
- A district form of government will increase the efficiencies of representing citizens--i.e., more time would be spent on representing all parts of the community and less time in traveling from one part of the community to another.

Among findings contained in the Morrison Institute Report, Scottsdale has relatively little undeveloped space and, as a result, an opportunity exists to “focus on the neighborhoods and communities it has created to capture high-quality opportunities” (page 45). It also found, based on a citizen-survey, that “Scottsdale’s image among residents on a wide range of dimensions is extremely weak” and that “the data show a profound disengagement--a lack of definition--on the part of most residents with their own city” (page 47). These conclusions are consistent with the majority sentiment expressed in writing and in person to the Task Force by the public. The Task Force feels that changing

the form of government in Scottsdale to a district system will positively contribute to reversing this unfortunate, yet present, drag on the City's well being.

Representatives from the cities of Mesa, Glendale and Phoenix all uniformly reported an enhanced relationship between constituents and council members as a result of adopting a district form of government. They also reported that districting had resulted in a greater focus on neighborhood issues.

Assuming a population of 220,000 residents, under a six-district system, a ratio of approximately 36,500 residents to each council member would exist. Under a four-district system, this ratio would be 55,000 residents to each council member; and under a three-district system, the ratio would be 73,500 residents per council member. All of these alternatives would allow each district-elected member to more intimately know, relate to and serve his or her constituents. Obviously, the lower the ratio, the closer the relationship can be.

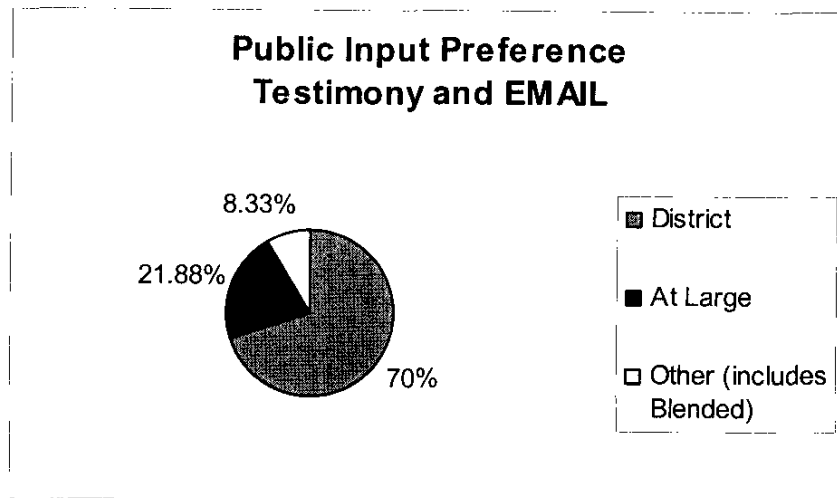
Presenters from Mesa, Phoenix and Glendale all indicated that, while continuing to focus on city-wide issues, council members elected by district become more focused on the issues within their districts and, likewise, become very involved in meetings and outreach activities within their districts. These officials indicated that council members elected by district in their cities have continued to demonstrate interest in dealing with "city-wide" issues.

The Task Force found that the concept of "districting" can take many different forms. The research conducted on Comparably Sized Cities displays many variations for consideration. Consistent with the mandate from the City Council, however, the Task Force identified several options for more specific consideration. These included:

- **Option 1.** The election of three members by district and three at large (a/k/a a "blended" system).
- **Option 2.** The election of two members from each of three districts (a/k/a a "Multi-Member District" system).
- **Option 3.** The election of four members by district and two at large (a/k/a a "blended" system).
- **Option 4.** The election of six members by district (a/k/a as a "Single-Member District" system).

The Task Force discussed these options as part of its deliberative process and advertised the options as potential topics of citizen input at the Task Force public hearings. Members of the public that supported districts tended to focus their comments either on the election of six members by district or the election of three members by district and three "at large."

Figure 3



After hearing the testimony and after discussion among themselves, a majority of Task Force members articulated that they did not support the concept of creating only three districts as envisioned in **Options 1 and 2**. They felt that doing so would tend to create the reality of a three-part city—i.e., that the City would be merely trading a two-part, north-south controversy for a three-part, north-south-central controversy. There was a strong belief that any three-district plan would be very divisive and bad for the City.

A majority of Task Force members also did not support the concept of a blended system of government as envisioned in **Options 1 and 3**. In general, they believed that such a system would have the unintended effect of creating two classes of representation and a class of “super” council members (i.e., those elected at large). Several members, however, supported **Option 3** as a potential compromise proposal.

After thorough discussion, twelve of the fourteen Task Force members support the adoption of **Option 4** for a variety of reasons, including:

- The overwhelming weight of public comments supported the six-district form of government. See **Attachment 4**.
- A six-district system will provide the smallest ratio of citizens per council member. It will lead to the greatest interaction between citizens and council members.
- A six-district system will reduce the cost of running for office the most.

- The adoption of a six-district form of government would be the most understandable to the electorate and would most clearly respond to concerns about adequate representation for all parts of the City.
- A “pure” district system of government is the most common form of government among cities with comparable populations in the United States.

As a Task Force member commented during deliberations, a “pure” district system is similar to the organization of both public and private institutions that rely on the knowledge of multiple experts to manage various functions while still being required to act in the best interest of the larger institution. Rather than being revolutionary, it is typical in most institutions with which we are familiar.

**Should the City adopt a district form of government, what are the initial and continuing cost impacts?**

Voting by district requires the creation of districts. This is a process that all states, including Arizona, go through every ten years (immediately after and based on, each census) when they redraw Congressional and state legislative boundaries. Within Arizona, all fifteen counties redistrict their voting precincts and supervisory district lines on the same timetable.

Maricopa County election officials are responsible for creating and maintaining all voting precincts within the County, including those within the City of Scottsdale. Within Maricopa County, there are presently 1030 voting precincts, which in effect are the “building blocks” for all state, federal and local elections conducted by the County. As a result, it has impressive expertise on the legal requirements relating to the establishment and modification of district boundaries and an extensive database that could be used by the City in the process of, first, establishing city council districts and, then, amending them after each census.

Arizona is a “pre-clearance” state under federal election laws. This means that any entity within Arizona that already has (or which creates) voting districts is subject to having its districting process, forms, maps and notices reviewed by the Department of Justice. This is a process with which Maricopa County election officials are very familiar and through which the cities of Glendale and Mesa have recently navigated successfully. It is the same process applicable to each of Arizona’s fifteen counties. In other words, while the process is rigorous, it is a process with which Arizona’s state, county and local officials are very familiar.

Testimony suggested that, to most efficiently district, a city should hire an expert consultant and, if needed, expert counsel. The cost for adopting initial district boundaries, including the cost of a consultant, legal counsel and extensive public participation, is estimated to be in the range of \$150,000 to \$200,000. This estimate is derived from cost figures provided by Mesa and Phoenix. Mesa reported its costs for

districting/redistricting to be \$175,000 of which the consultant cost \$100,000, legal counsel cost \$20,000 and "marketing" (e.g., advertising, public information publications and community involvement) cost \$50,000. Phoenix reported costs of \$250,000 including a considerable portion for public outreach.

In addition to the initial costs of districting, testimony identified several additional categories of cost. These can be described as "election process" costs, "administrative and management" costs and "council" costs. The first two are mandatory while the latter will be determined by elected council members.

The election of city council members by district results in some additional cost for ballots and for informational materials that support the process. [Mesa reported that its "election process" costs initially increased by 10% to 15%.] Examples of causes for increased cost include the need to prepare and print maps and ballots for each district rather than having one city map and one set of ballots for the entire city. In addition, testimony indicated that city staff must, practically speaking, prepare inventories of city facilities and assets by district for use by council members and candidates rather than relying on historic information that provides such information for the city as a whole. All in all, however, the Task Force feels that the "election process" and "administrative and management" cost categories can be described as manageable.

The experience of other cities did demonstrate that city councils elected by district must exercise fiscal discipline. Some cities report that each city council member has a small budget (e.g., \$10,000 to \$20,000 annually) to expend within their district for public purposes. Some council members desire to have a district office. Some desire more staff. If not controlled, these costs can be substantial. [For example, each new secretarial position has a cost of approximately \$50,000 and each new "citizen liaison" position has a cost of approximately \$90,000.] The view of the Task Force is that these costs are not an automatic result of adopting a district system and, in any event, would not arise until 2008 or thereafter when all members of the City Council would be elected by district. In short, they will be subject to the discretion of, and be determined by, subsequent city councils.

**Should the City adopt a district form of government, how much time would it take to transition to a district system and what is involved in the process?**

The Scottsdale City Charter ("Charter") can be modified only by a vote of the people. The Charter presently provides for the election of six council members at large. Although an amendment of this requirement to provide for the election of council members by district is not complicated, the amendment could not be put on a city ballot before November 2003--and, perhaps, not until March 2004. Regardless, district boundaries would not be on the ballot, only a simple amendment to the Charter changing the method of electing members to the City Council from the "at large" method to the "by-district" method.

Both Glendale and Mesa reported that their respective city councils voted to place multiple measures on the ballot for voter consideration. The city representatives stated that doing so created voter confusion and that, ultimately, their councils voted to place only a single districting proposal in front of voters.

Should a Charter amendment pass, the City would need to commence a process of establishing district boundaries. As explained above, testimony suggested that the City would need to retain an expert consultant and, if needed, an expert counsel to assist in the process. The process would involve extensive public participation and outreach.

Because Scottsdale currently elects the members to its City Council at staggered elections, a characteristic that the Task Force sees no reason to change, a transition to districting would occur over several election cycles. Should voters approve a charter change to provide for a district form of government, the City would need to proceed with the adoption of district boundaries (in 2004 and 2005); the first opportunity for City Council members to be elected by district would be in the March 2006 election. The remaining members would be elected in March 2008. The Mayor would continue to be elected at large. The original districts adopted by the City Council would need to be adjusted, in the year 2011, for the 2012 elections based on the 2010 census.

For a general discussion of the districting process, see **Attachments 5 - 7.**

The recommendations of the Task Force are set forth on the next page and are respectfully submitted to Mayor Manross and members of the Scottsdale City Council for their consideration and action.

**Recommendations.**

Based on our meetings, research, deliberations, citizen input and the information provided by those who appeared before us, the District Advisory Task Force recommends, with the concurrence of twelve of fourteen members, that an amendment to the Scottsdale City Charter providing for the creation of six districts and the election of City Council members from those districts be placed on the ballot for consideration by Scottsdale voters at the earliest possible time. The amendment should require residency, within the district from which election is sought, of one year preceding the date of election or appointment. In addition, we recommend that the Mayor continue to be elected "at large" and that, to avoid voter confusion, only one measure dealing with the creation of districts be put on the ballot for consideration.

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Susan Bitter Smith, Chairman

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James Derouin, Vice Chairman

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Jeffrey Abts

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Suzanne Klapp

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George Knowlton II

---

Wendy Lyons

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William McCluskey

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Michael Pickett

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Wendy Riddell

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Donald Scott

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Lida Stewart

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James Wellington



# **Attachment 1**

# THE FACTS

## SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

Incorporated: June 25, 1951

Charter Adopted: November 16, 1961

Form of Government: Council/Manager

### Area - Square Miles

1951	.62
1955	.8
1960	3.9
1965	38.0
1970	62.2
1975	85.8
1980	88.6
1985	183.20
1989	184.80
1990	185.2

The distance between the extreme north and south points in the city is 31 miles. The distance between the farthest east and west points is 11.5 miles.

### Population

1950 census	2,032
1960 census	10,026
1975 special census	78,065
1980 special census	88,622
1985 census	108,447
1989 estimate	133,600
1990 (projection)	134,600
2000 (projection)	177,700
2010 (projection)	228,200

### census

FY 90/91 - 83 cents per 1,000 gallons for the first 7,500 gallons; \$1.30 thereafter.

### Monthly Water Rate

FY 90/91 - 83 cents per 1,000 gallons for the first 7,500 gallons; \$1.30 thereafter.

### Water Enterprise FY 88/89

Customers: 47,415  
Gallons annual consumption: 15.6 billion  
Miles of distribution lines: 879

### Scottsdale Airport

Serving both the recreational flier and corporate business traffic.  
FY 89/90

Takeoffs and landings: 245,000  
Revenue generated: \$650,000  
Land size: 282 acres  
Industrial Park: 2,000 acres  
Aircraft Housed:  
on Airport: 450  
at Airpark: 60

### Fire Protection

The city of Scottsdale contracts with Rural/Metro Fire Department, Inc., to provide fire service to all its residents. The multiyear contract identifies staffing, equipment and response levels to be provided by the private firm. Rural/Metro provides 31 full-time, 24-hour positions, while 40 authorized city employees are trained as firefighters to serve in fire support.

### Rural/Metro Statistics:

Per Capita Cost: \$46  
Cities of comparable size: \$60  
Contract price FY 90/91: \$5.3 million  
Number of fire stations: 6  
Insurance Service Rating: Class 4

### Center for the Arts

The Scottsdale Cultural Council, a private, nonprofit organization, administers and manages Scottsdale's arts and cultural affairs.

The center for performing and visual arts has 5,000 square feet of exhibit space, an 800-seat theater and a 160-seat cinema.

FY 89/90

Total arts attendance: 320,000  
Arts revenue: \$2.9 million  
Level of arts support per person: \$14.66

Number of theatrical events/attendance: 247/78,000  
Number of visual arts exhibits/attendance: 27/60,000

### Police Protection

FY 90/91  
Employees: 300  
Vehicles: 122

### Library

Scottsdale's library system includes the Civic Center Library on Scottsdale Mall, and Mustang Library, the largest branch library in Arizona, at 10101 N. 90th Street. In addition to book and periodical circulation and reference, services include 24-hour book renewal by telephone, ATLAS (A Total Library Automated System), telephone reference service, talking book program with records and cassettes for the blind, homebound program, children's and seasonal programs, and a computer literacy program. Media centers at Civic Center and Mustang include audio and video cassettes, audio discs, and compact discs.

### Age Distribution

1970	1980	1985	1988
<i>Under five years</i>			
7.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5%
<i>5-14 years</i>			
23.7	12.8	9.7	10
<i>15-19 years</i>			
9.8	10.3	6.7	7
<i>20-24 years</i>			
5.5	8.4	8.1	8
<i>25-44 years</i>			
27.7	26.5	30.7	32
<i>45-64 years</i>			
19.5	25.8	26.1	25
<i>65 years and over</i>			
6.4	12.3	14.3	13

### Recreation

501 acres of developed park land, 36 acres of lakes, 50 miles of bike paths; 40 other recreational facilities (these include school facilities in cooperation with the Scottsdale School District.)

### Highlights:

*Cactus Park Aquatic and Fitness Center*, 7207 E. Cactus Road: 17 acres - sand volleyball court, basketball court, jogging path, 50-meter swimming pool, recreation center with weight-room, dance studio, classroom.

*Chaparral Park*, 5401 N. Hayden Road: 74 acres - 4 lighted ballfields, swimming pool, 3 soccer fields, fishing/boating lake, wheelchair exercise course and recreation center.

*Eldorado Park*, 2311 N. Miller Road: 55 acres - amphitheater, 10-K course, 2 sand volleyball courts, soccer field, basketball court, 3 ballfields, swimming pool and recreation center.

*Indian School Park*, 4289 N. Hayden Road: 60 acres - 13 tennis courts, 4 racquetball courts, 2 basketball courts, 4 sand volleyball courts and 4 baseball fields.

*Mountain View Park*, 8625 E. Mountain View Road : 20 acres - 2 soccer fields, 1 lighted ballfield, basketball court, 2 tennis courts, recreation center featuring children's theater facility.

*Northsight Park*, 8400 E. Thunderbird : 20 acres - basketball and tennis courts, equestrian trails, playing fields and jogging/bike paths.

*Scottsdale Ranch Park*, 10400 E. Via Linda : 30 acres - 10 tennis courts, racquetball, sand volleyball, basketball, squash court, lighted ballfields, bike paths, exercise course and playground.

### Human Services

Vista Del Camino Social Services, 7700 E. Roosevelt: offers information and referral assistance in locating various community resources. Vista also offers a food bank, health services, emergency assistance, as well as housing many outside agencies such as Big Brother and Sister, DES food stamps, Salvation Army, Center Against Sexual Assault and more. Special programs such as Back-to-School and Adopt-A-Family, are also offered.

The Senior Center, at 7375 E. 2nd Street, offers recreational, educational, and social service programs geared toward senior citizens.

Youth Services, located at 4289 N. Hayden Road, offers educational programs and support to troubled youth in the community. Assistance with substance abuse, parent/child relationships, and prevention are offered.

### Population Characteristics

#### Length of residence in Scottsdale -

Less than 1 year	3%
1-2 years	11
3-5 years	17
6-10 years	23
11-20 years	23
More than 20 years	23

#### Highest level of education -

Some high school	5%
High school graduate	24
Some college	32
Junior college/tech school	3
College graduate	27
Graduate school	9

#### Occupation - Head of Household -

Office/clerical	7%
Craft construction	4
Sales	9
Middle management	5
Upper management	2
Professional	11
Service/labor	7
Technical/Mechanical	4
Housewife	16
Student	4
Retired	31

### Total 1989 Household Income -

Less than \$15,000	5%
\$15,000-\$24,999	11
\$25,000-\$34,999	18
\$35,000-\$49,999	25
\$50,000 and over	41

### Marital Status -

Single	17%
Married	70
Widowed	9
Divorced	4

### Type of dwelling -

Single family home	79%
Townhome	5
Condominium	6
Apartment	7
Mobile home	3

### Characteristics of Housing -

Total occupied units	58,000
Own	66.1%
Rent	33.9%
Persons per household	2.3

### Seasonal Resident Characteristics -

Those staying in Scottsdale for at least seven days, but less than a full year, and who for the most part maintain separate part-time households)

Median age	65 years
Retired	67%
Married	79%
1989 income (median)	\$44,260

67% of Scottsdale's seasonal residents come from the Great Lakes region, and the north central area from Michigan to the Dakotas.

### Scottsdale City Council

*Herbert R. Drinkwater*, Mayor

*Gregory Bielli*

*Susan Bitter Smith*

*Sam Kathryn Campana*

*Ross Dean*

*Bill Soderquist*

*Bill Walton*

# **Attachment 2**

# District Advisory Task Force

As of: 05/19/2003 7:58:25 AM

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Abts, Jeffrey**

**Work:** 4141 N. Granite Reef Rd. (602) 817-6428  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:** 5509 N. 83rd Place (480) 946-2498  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85250

**E-mail:** abtsfamily@qwest.net **Fax:**

### **Bitter Smith, Susan**

**Work:** 3610 N. 44th St., #240 (602) 955-4122  
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

**Home:** 5806 E. Lewis (480) 994-9739  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

**E-mail:** susan@azcable.org **Fax:** (602) 955-4505

### **Derouin, James**

**Work:** 201 E. Washington, Ste. 1600 (602) 257-5237  
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

**Home:** 12827 130th Place (480) 860-9152  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85259

**E-mail:** jderouin@steptoe.com **Fax:** (480) 860-6017

### **Klapp, Suzanne**

**Work:** 8776 E. Shea (480) 483-3800  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260

**Home:** 12475 N. 133rd Place (480) 767-9660  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85259

**E-mail:** klappo@flash.net **Fax:** (480) 483-6289

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Klein, Barbara**

**Work:**

**Home:** 10093 E. San Salvador (480) 661-4202  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85258

**E-mail:** drbarbaraklein@120years.com **Fax:** (480) 661-4767

### **Knowlton II, George**

**Work:** 2424 W. 14th St. (480) 517-8213  
Tempe, Arizona 85281

**Home:** 8701 E. Valley View Rd. (480) 326-2475  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85250-6719

**E-mail:** gcknowlton@cox.net **Fax:**

### **Lyons, Wendy**

**Work:** 3621 N. Wells Fargo Ave. (480) 675-4209  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:** 10625 E. Turquoise Ave. (480) 860-2762  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85258

**E-mail:** wlyons@shc.org **Fax:** (480) 994-1597

### **McCluskey, William**

**Work:** 10005 E. Osborn Rd. (480) 850-8231  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:** 8526 E. Thornwood Dr. (480) 219-0783  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**E-mail:** wdmcccluskey@cox.net **Fax:**

### **Pickett, Michael**

**Work:** (480) 732-4693

**Home:** 8631 E. Hazelwood (480) 941-3841  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**E-mail:** p20669@email.mot.com **Fax:** (480) 732-3005

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Pilcher, Roberta**

**Work:**

**Home:** 6001 E. Edgemont (480) 990-1690  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

**E-mail:**

**Fax:**

### **Riddell, Wendy**

**Work:** 4800 N. Scottsdale Rd., Ste. 6000 (602) 616-8771  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:** 6545 E. Fifth St. (480) 946-3849  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**E-mail:** wriddell@beusgilbert.com **Fax:** (480) 429-3100

### **Scott, Donald**

**Work:** 8501 N. Scottsdale Rd., Ste. 100 (480) 443-5468  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85253

**Home:** 13964 N. 96th St. (480) 767-2591  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260

**E-mail:** donald.scott@ubspw.com **Fax:** (480) 443-5446

### **Stewart, Lida**

**Work:**

**Home:** 2627 N. 74th Place (480) 946-7301  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

**E-mail:**

**Fax:**

### **Wellington, James**

**Work:**

**Home:** 8302 E. Cambridge Ave. (480) 947-6116  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

**E-mail:** WestBurl@aol.com **Fax:**

## **STAFF**

### **Bronski, Donna**

**Work:** 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd. (480) 312-2624  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:**

**E-mail:** dbronski@ScottsdaleAZ.gov **Fax:**

### **Carpenter, Peggy**

**Work:** 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd. (480) 312-2683  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:**

**E-mail:** pcarpenter@ScottsdaleAZ.gov **Fax:**

### **Dodds, Pat**

**Work:** 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd. (480) 312-2336  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:**

**E-mail:** pdodds@ScottsdaleAZ.gov **Fax:**

### **Jagger, Carolyn**

**Work:** 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd. (480) 312-2411  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:**

**E-mail:** cjagger@ScottsdaleAZ.gov **Fax:**

### **Kulaga, Jeff**

**Work:** 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd. (480) 312-7496  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

**Home:**

**E-mail:** jkulaga@ScottsdaleAZ.gov **Fax:**

# **Attachment 3**

# U.S. Cities Demographics from 180K to 280K Population ( C/D and Density)

City	St	Sq Mi	Population	Dens.	Inc=k	%SFR	%>80	Val=k	G Style	G Type	Comments
Scottsdale	AZ	184.2	202,705	1,100	57.5	67.9	38.4	220.8	M/C	At Lrg	4 yr, 3 then 3, 6 councilpersons + Mayor
Yonkers	NY	18.1	196,086	10,833	44.6	27.2	93.5	239.3	M/C	C/D	6 Council + Mayor, 4 yr, 3 then 3
Stockton	CA	54.7	243,771	4,456	35.4	67.8	66.2	119.5	M/C	C/D	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 3
Grand Rapids	MI	44.6	197,800	4,435	37.2	63.0	86.6	91.4	M/C	C/D	3 Words, 2 from each, 4 yr, elect 2 evy 2 yrs
Norfolk	VA	53.7	234,403	4,365	31.8	54.6	81.5	88.4	M/C	C/D	7 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4
St. Petersburg	FL	59.6	248,232	4,165	34.6	61.0	84.1	81.0	M/C	C/D	8 council + Mayor, 4yr terms, 4 then 4
Louisville	KY	62.1	256,231	4,132	28.8	60.6	91.3	82.3	M/C	C/D	12 Council + Mayor, 2 yr tms, 6 then 6
Glendale	AZ	55.7	218,812	3,928	45.0	65.2	42.2	118.6	M/C	C/D	6 CD, 4 yr term, 3 then 3
Garland	TX	57.1	215,768	3,779	49.1	75.3	61.3	86.4	M/C	C/D	8 council + Mayor, 4yr terms, 4 then 4
Spokane	WA	57.8	195,629	3,385	32.2	68.1	81.9	97.0	M/C	C/D	3 dist, 2 per dist + Council Pres + Mayor, 4 yr
Richmond	VA	60.1	197,790	3,291	31.1	57.1	89.2	87.3	Met Co	C/D	9 cou, 2 yr tm, Coun Elec Myr & V/Myr fm coun
Riverside	CA	78.1	255,166	3,271	41.6	68.3	69.2	138.5	M/C	C/D	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 3
San Bernardino	CA	58.1	185,410	3,191	31.1	63.1	71.7	98.7	M/C	C/D	7 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4
Madison	WI	68.7	208,054	3,028	41.9	66.1	77.4	123.3	Com Co	C/D	20 dist, 4 yr, 10 then 10
Baton Rouge	LA	76.8	227,818	2,966	30.3	63.2	77.8	94.7	M/C	C/D	12 council + Mayor, 4 yr tms, 6 then 6
Bakersfield	CA	113.1	247,057	2,186	39.9	69.0	53.7	106.5	M/C	C/D	7 wards, 3 then 4, 4 years
Orlando	FL	93.5	185,951	1,989	35.7	43.9	54.1	103.2	M/C	C/D	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 3
Shreveport	LA	103.1	200,145	1,941	30.5	71.4	78.3	73.2	Met Co	C/D	7 Member Metro Council, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4
Jackson	MS	104.9	184,256	1,756	30.4	69.9	80.2	64.4	M/C	C/D	7 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4

# U.S. Cities Demographics from 180K to 280K Population ( C/D and Density)

City	St	Sq Mi	Population	Dens.	Inc=k	%SFR	%>80	Val=k	G Style	G Type	Comments
Lubbock	TX	114.8	199,564	1,738	31.8	68.1	70.4	69.5	M/C	C/D	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 3
Winston-Salem	NC	108.9	185,776	1,706	37.0	65.7	68.6	102.2	M/C	C/D	8 council + Mayor, 4yr terms, 4 then 4
Salt Lake City	UT	109.1	181,743	1,666	36.9	52.7	85.0	153.3	M/C	C/D	7 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4
Birmingham	AL	149.9	242,820	1,620	26.7	63.8	85.4	62.1	M/C	C/D	9 CD, 4 yr terms, 5 elected, then 4 next Election
Little Rock	AR	116.2	183,133	1,576	37.5	64.7	70.5	89.3	C/Mgr	C/D	10 wards, 5 then 5
Montgomery	AL	155.4	201,568	1,297	35.6	71.0	67.3	86.8	M/C	C/D	9 CD, 4 yr terms, 5 elected, then 4 next Election
Mobile	AL	176.0	198,915	1,130	31.4	71.2	79.4	81.4	M/C	C/D	7 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 4
Augusta-Richmond	GA	302.1	195,182	646	32.9	65.2	66.1	76.8	M/C	C/D	10 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 5 then 5
Anchorage	AK	1697.0	260,283	153	55.5	57.2	59.1	160.7	M/C	C/D	11 Asbmr, 1 DTwn, 2 ea other 5 districts
Hialeah	FL	19.2	226,419	11,792	29.4	51.3	65.8	113.9	M/C	At Lrg	7 Council, elected by groups, 2 yr terms
Glendale	CA	30.6	194,973	6,372	41.8	40.5	76.4	325.7	C/Mgr	At Lrg	5 council members, 1 of 5 chosen as mayor
Modesto	CA	35.8	188,856	5,275	40.4	74.7	62.2	126.0	M/C	At Lrg	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 then 3
Plano	TX	71.6	222,030	3,101	78.7	70.9	25.1	162.3	M/C	At Lrg	7 council + Mayor, see Doc, really weird!!
Boise	ID	63.8	185,787	2,912	42.4	70.2	58.0	120.7	M/C	At Lrg	6 Council + Mayor, 4 yr term, 3 then 3,
Irving	TX	67.2	191,615	2,851	44.9	40.8	48.9	94.2	M/C	At Lrg	8 Places + Mayor, see Document, really weird!!
Fremont	CA	76.7	203,413	2,652	76.6	70.1	61.5	363.4	M/C	At Lrg	Mayor + 4 Council, 4 year terms, 2 then 2
Chesapeake	VA	340.7	199,184	585	50.7	80.4	45.4	122.3	M/C	At Lrg	7 Council + Mayor + V/Mayor, 4 yr, 3 ten 4
Jersey City	NJ	14.9	240,055	16,111	37.8	15.8	85.8	125.0	M/C	AL/CD	6 Dist + 3 A/L + Mayor, 4 yr, 3 -3 -3
Rochester	NY	35.8	219,773	6,139	27.1	47.5	95.6	61.3	M/C	AL/CD	4 Dist + 5 A/L + Mayor, 4 yr

# U.S. Cities Demographics from 180K to 280K Population ( C/D and Density)

City	St	Sq Mi	Population	Dens.	Inc=k	%SFR	%80	Val=k	G Style	G Type	Comments
Tacoma	WA	50.1	193,556	3,863	37.8	48.3	72.0	139.3	M/C	AL/CD	5 Dist+ 3 A/L + Mayor, 4 yr terms
Akron	OH	62.1	217,074	3,496	31.8	69.3	90.6	76.5	Met Co	AL/CD	10 council, 2 yr terms + 3 A/L, 4 yr term,
Lincoln	NE	74.6	225,581	3,024	40.6	63.1	67.3	104.1	M/C	AL/CD	4 Council Dist, 3 A/L + Mayor, 4 yr, 4 then 3
Des Moines	IA	75.8	198,682	2,621	38.4	67.7	85.0	81.1	M/C	AL/CD	6 council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 2 then 2, 2 A/L
Fort Wayne	IN	79.0	205,727	2,604	36.5	67.4	82.4	74.6	M/C	AL/CD	9 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 3 ten 3, 3 A/L
Greensboro	NC	104.7	223,891	2,138	39.6	60.9	61.4	108.6	M/C	AL/CD	5 Dist+ 3 A/L + Mayor, 2yr terms
Durham	NC	94.6	187,035	1,977	41.1	56.0	54.6	126.1	M/C	AL/CD	3 Dist + 3 A/L +Mayor, 4 yr, Elec 2 yrs
Aurora	CO	142.5	276,393	1,940	46.5	62.2	55.6	144.6	M/C	AL/CD	10 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 6 dist, 4 A/L
Lexington-Fayette	KY	284.5	260,512	916	39.8	62.0	62.3	110.8	M/C	AL/CD	15 Council + Mayor, 2 yr tms, 6 then 6, 3 A/L
Columbus	GA	216.1	185,781	860	34.8	68.6	71.2	84.1	M/C	AL/CD	10 Council + Mayor, 4 yr terms, 4 then 4, 2 A/L

The above information encompasses all U.S. cities in the population range of 180,000 to 280,000 collected from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau web site.

## Legend:

C/Mgr: City Manager

Inc=k: Median household income in 1,000's of Dollars

G Style: Style of City Government

%SFR: % of residences which were Single Family Residences\*\*

G Type: Type of elected, controlling body

%80: % of residential structures build prior to 1980

M/C: Mayor and City Council

Val=k: Median value of Owner-Occupied residences in 1,000's of \$

Met Co: Metropolitan Council

Dens: Persons per Sq Mile

Com Co: Common Council

\*\* Single Family Residences are described as owner-occupied detached or attached only.



# **Attachment 4**

**CITY OF SCOTTSDALE**  
**DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE**  
**APRIL 2003**

**TABLE OF PUBLIC COMMENTS**

NAME	COMMENT BY	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTHR	COMMENTS
Mary Jo Almendinger	e-mail		X			X		3 districts, 3 at-large or 4 districts, 2 at-large
Gene Almendinger								
George Angelis	e-mail	X						
Alita Arnold	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Patty Badenoch	Hearing	X						
Balaz	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Mike Bentler	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Paul Box	letter	X						
John Brinjak	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Myron Brower	e-mail		X					
Jane Burnett	e-mail	X						
CPR Life Savers	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Nancy Cantor	e-mail		X					Support hybrid, with districts and at-large, with more Council members
William Chamberlain	Hearing		X					
Jeanne Christen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
William Crawford	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Susan Culbertson	e-mail	X						
John Culver	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Raymond Currans	Hearing		X					
Larry DeCelles	e-mail	X						Majority of Council elected at-large
Janet DeCelles								
Robert Deppe	e-mail		X				X	Four districts, two at-large
Richard Dooher	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Patricia Dooher								
Mark Edelman	e-mail		X					
Jimmy Eriksson	e-mail		X		X			Three districts, two Council
Jane Fallek	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Philip Fallek	Hearing		X	X				Six districts

[illegible]

NAME	COMMENT BY	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST 2 EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTHR	COMMENTS
Jack Margarella	e-mail	X						
Maryann McAllen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Sam McAllen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Phyllis McBride	Letter		X	X				Six districts
Edice McGill	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Dale McKenna	e-mail		X					
Joan McKenna								
Christine Murphy	e-mail		X					
Howard Myers	c-mail	X						
Sharon Oberitter	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Nona Oliver	Hearing							Better representation for the different areas of Scottsdale.
Cristopher Overlock	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Darlene Petersen	Hearing	X						
Jack Rolfe	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Mary Ryland	e-mail		X				X	5 districts, 2 at-large, or 4 districts and 3 at-large
Richard Safron	e-mail		X					No at-large. Partisan elections. No staggered elections.
Christine Schild	e-mail		X					Pure districts like Phoenix, or twice as many district reps as at-large.
Bill Searle	c-mail		X	X				Six districts
Judy Steers	e-mail		X					
Lee Steers								
Sonnie Stevens	Hearing	X						
Edwin Stewart	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Vicki Stewart								
Richard Stewart								
Rebecca Stout	c-mail		X					
Connie Swanson	e-mail	X						
Robert Thomas	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large

NAME	COMMENT By	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST 2 EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTHR	COMMENTS
Ann Thompson	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Susan Unmacht	e-mail		X					
Bob Vairo	Hearing							Answer questions. COPP has no official position
Norman Vkeiley	Hearing	X						
Billie Walker	e-mail		X		X			Three districts, two Council each
Belton Walker								
David Weber	e-mail							Consider voting alternates.
Norma Jeanne West	e-mail		X					
Sam West	Hearing	X						Answer questions
Janet Wilson	Hearing	X						
Joyce Winston	Hearing	X						
Wendy Wolfenden	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Elizabeth Wood	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Anne Wurth	e-mail	X						

# **Attachment 5**

**Guidelines for Redistricting\*\***  
**One of the First Steps and Among the Most Important Components of a**  
**Redistricting Plan**

☐ **Systems and Processes for Redistricting must Incorporate Opportunities for Participation and Consideration**

Plan now for the outreach, information, public notification and opportunities for involvement which will meet the needs and interests of all citizens and groups

Incorporate in Redistricting Systems and Processes what Measures and Documentation are Necessary for Soliciting and Incorporating Grass Roots Involvement, Notice, Participation and Comments from all interested persons, organizations, members of racial and language minority groups

Remember that every single proposal/map must be documented and considered in the process.

☐ **Systems and Processes Used for Districting Must Be Based First and Foremost on Customary, Traditional, Constitutionally Acceptable Districting Principles and Goals**

**1. Population Apportionment.**

One Person One Vote

Rules of Thumb for Congressional Districts: not more than ½ of 1% deviation. Much stricter than for state and local government districting.

ARS 11-212: In making the division, the supervisors shall make them "equal in population or with not more than 10% difference in population". The House and Senate fact sheets from HB 2416, Ch 237 (44<sup>th</sup> Legis. 2<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session) explain this requirement: "the population of each district shall be equal, or within a ten percent difference of *each other*". [Maricopa County uses a 5% deviation.]

In the world of redistricting there are two variations of the "10% rule".

a) "overall (total) population deviation". Eg, 1,000 persons divided by 5 districts = 200 x 10% = 20. Redistricting plans with deviations of 20 persons or less are OK without further justification or explanation.

b) "average population deviation". Eg, 1,000 persons divided by 5 districts = 200. The "average" population of each district is 200. 10% above or below 200 is acceptable: eg acceptable results could be 180, 190, 200, 210, 220 etc., resulting in a much higher deviation. This approach, and any "total population deviations" which exceed 10%, will

require justification from the county of the legitimate governmental interests necessitating the deviation.

## **2. Geographic Compactness**

Shape alone can present a circumstantial case for scrutiny. ("The shape alone of some districts may be so bizarre and irregular that their creation may only be interpreted as an effort to segregate races for purposes of voting, without regard for traditional districting principles.")

Review and Select At the Inception the Mathematical Models and Benchmarks that will Quantify Compactness of the new districts. Deviations can be measured by circles around the district's center, by connecting borders with imaginary strings, by analysis of parallelness, etc. The technique may differ, with different results, for external state boundaries (eg fingers, snakes that are given with our state borders) and even natural boundaries (eg Grand Canyon)

## **3. Geographic Contiguity**

Contiguity can also be quantified with mathematical models but Select your Definition of Contiguity now. Consider the effect your model will have on adjacent territories separated by rivers, rights of way, open space, highways.

## **4. Communities of Interest**

Identify Measures of Communities of Interest. There are numerous statistical indicators of the categories traditionally viewed as reflecting communities of interest. The categories include indicators of social, geographic, trade, school, political representation (voting coalitions), common interests, media markets, urban vs. rural character, neighborhoods, identifiable constituencies, employment, industry.

Utilize other census indicators (Tiger has identified "communities" which have no political/administrative boundaries eg Sun City, Sun Lakes, Anthem developments etc.)

Utilize other political subdivision boundaries (not otherwise included in also Number 5 below) – for example school districts, Phoenix "village" planning district boundaries, justice court boundaries, etc.)

## **5. Visible Geographic Features**

Typically these are natural and artificial features which may affect or separate communities. Transportation features are in Census Data (highways, freeways, etc.). The System should also build in other federal survey and mapping resources for landforms and geographic features (eg mountains, valleys)

## **6. City, Town and County Boundaries**

Respect for jurisdictional boundaries would also encompass the legislative divisions of these political subdivisions (such as supervisorial districts, city/town districts and wards). These administrative and political boundary lines are contained on the census data.

## **7. Party Registration and Voting**

Partisan demographics and data are legitimate criteria so long as there is no intent to minimize political party power or shut out one party from the political process. The state independent redistricting commission is prohibited from considering party registration and voting, but their work applies only to the legislative and congressional lines.

## **8. Incumbent Residency.**

Respecting or protecting the residence of an incumbent is a legitimate redistricting goal. The purpose is to respect or protect incumbent residences, so that current officeholders will not be displaced with the new lines or cause contests between incumbents.

## **9. Protecting the Cores of Existing Districts.**

This is a legitimate redistricting goal which keeps some built in continuity. This will come in handy when "proving up" or testing the redistricting results because the "change" to be judged by the Department of Justice will be the extent of change from the existing district to the new district. The cores of existing districts are not protected in Arizona's redistricting commission plan because its mandate is to start with a "clean slate" and grid-like system.

## **10. Undivided Census Tracts**

This is a specific "goal" of Arizona's redistricting guidelines for the state independent redistricting commission – to avoid dividing census tracts if at all practicable. *This guideline does not apply to redistricting of any other county, city or governmental organization in Arizona unless the county adopts it as a guideline.* Currently there are census tracts that are divided by legislative district lines.

## **11. Competitiveness Should be Favored.**

This is a specific "goal" of Arizona's independent redistricting guidelines for the state independent redistricting commission. *It does not apply to redistricting of any other county, city or governmental organization in Arizona unless the county incorporates it as a criteria.* Competitiveness is really a "test" of the outcomes of mapping and districting results – similar to those listed below that the courts and DOJ will use.

## **12. Others**

There are other redistricting criteria recognized by the courts as race neutral and traditional guidelines.

☐ **Systems and Processes for Redistricting must also Meet Constitutional Standards by Which the Plans Will be Evaluated (DOJ, Courts) (28 CFR 51.59)**

These are the Tests which the Plans must Pass, once the districts are mapped in accordance with the goals above:

The extent to which:

- 1. Population is malapportioned, denying or abridging minority rights to vote**
- 2. Minority voting strength is reduced - guidelines  
Rules of Thumb for Retrogression**
- 3. Minority voting strength is submerged into larger electoral units (stacking)**
- 4. Minority concentrations are fragmented among districts (cracking)**
- 5. Minorities are overconcentrated in one or more districts (packing)**
- 6. Alternative plans satisfied legitimate redistricting guidelines**
- 7. Plans depart from objective redistricting criteria - or ignores compactness, contiguity, inexplicable configurations, natural or artificial boundaries**
- 8. Plans inconsistent with the county's own internal redistricting guidelines.**

---

**\*\*Note:** See also “The Realists’ Guide to Redistricting: Avoiding the Legal Pitfalls”, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill 60611

# **Attachment 6**



**MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE  
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT**

111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE

PHOENIX, AZ. 85003-2294

602/506-1511

[www.recorder.maricopa.gov](http://www.recorder.maricopa.gov)

STATE OF ARIZONA                    )  
  )ss  
COUNTY OF MARICOPA            )

**AFFIDAVIT OF KAREN OSBORNE**

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn and cautioned, and competent to testify to the matters stated herein, does upon her oath, state the following of her personal knowledge:

1. I am the Director of Elections for Maricopa County. In that capacity, I am responsible for numerous duties of the Maricopa County Recorder and Maricopa County Board of Supervisors related to conduct of the 2002 primary and general elections, including all aspects of administering these elections for more than a million voters in Maricopa County, and in particular, implementing voting precinct and electoral district boundary changes and conducting candidate filing and ballot printing. I have knowledge relevant to the matters described herein.
2. Maricopa County's 1.2 million voters constitute 56% of Arizona's active registered voters. In addition, more than half of the state's 2000 voting precincts are in Maricopa County.
3. Given our current financial, physical and legal resources, Maricopa County, like all of Arizona's fifteen counties, faces an administrative and legal impossibility for proper conduct of the 2002 elections if the uncertainty of State Legislative and Congressional District boundaries continues beyond mid-May 2002.
4. Significant, mandatory election events which are dependent on electoral district definitions are jeopardized, and will not be accomplished, if the present paralysis continues into May, 2002. For the reasons further stated below, the result can be not only a financial fiasco for our County which is already strapped for revenues, but presents a high probability of noncompliance with important state and

federal laws governing elections and voting, and disenfranchisement of voters who wish to cast ballots beginning on August 8, 2002.

5. The impossibility is due in large part because of Arizona's complex precinct-based voting and election requirements. Not only are the County's 1,030 voting precincts the building blocks for all electoral districts and state, federal and local elections conducted by the County, the state laws are rigid with regard to voting and tabulation which must occur by precinct. Arizona law mandates, for example, that voters must vote only in the precincts of their residence; their ballots may only be counted as valid -- and the final tabulation and canvasses for all state, federal and local races and questions must tally -- only those votes which are cast by voters from their proper voting precinct "homes."
6. Election voting precinct boundaries for the County's 1,030 precincts were adopted by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on December 5, 2001, as they were in most of Arizona's fifteen counties, after considerable staff work, demographic, community and geographic analysis, and a series of public hearings, and following release of the 2000 census data and subsequent adoption of the state's Legislative and Congressional District lines by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. The County's voting precinct boundary lines were precleared by the U. S. Department of Justice in March, 2002.
7. State law mandates that the County's voting precinct boundaries align with and match the state's Legislative and Congressional district boundary lines because of the state's precinct-based election and voting system (A.R.S. 16-411(A)). In fact, more than three hundred of the 2002 precinct changes adopted by Maricopa County were necessitated by the state redistricting program.
8. Arizona law also requires counties to transfer all voters to their new precincts in March 2002 (A.R.S. 16-412), and then to notify each voter and issue new voter identification cards for use in the 2002 elections. This step is crucial to the 2002 primary and general election cycle because candidates, petition signers' eligibility and petition signature requirements are all based on implementation of this "reprecincting" of voters into their new precinct homes by the County prior to candidate filings which begin on May 13, 2002.
9. For all the legal reasons stated above, any changes to the Legislative or Congressional boundary lines adopted by the Independent Redistricting Commission will require that the County hastily redraw, and its Board of Supervisors adopt, new voting precinct boundary lines. This process, even without public input or hearings which are normally

requisite to achieve county and federal voting rights objectives, will require a minimum of three weeks after any court-ordered change becomes final. Once the County enacts precinct changes, the County cannot proceed internally or externally to carry out its election functions in reliance on those changes until they are precleared, typically a sixty day process after all the information necessary for a redistricting submission is compiled and filed with the U. S. Department of Justice.

10. In addition to unexpected internal reprogramming and reprecincting costs for 1.2 million voters, creation of additional voting precincts in this process, or any splits to the existing 1030 County voting precincts due to geographic gaps in electoral district lines, will cost the County a minimum of \$ 8,491 for each additional precinct it must place in operation for the 2002 elections. A recent analysis of the costs for creating 68 new precincts which would be necessary if the County were to conduct the 2002 elections on the old state legislative district lines shows that the resulting expenses exceed the County's 2002-2003 budget by \$577,388 – a half million dollars the County does not have.
11. Perhaps more important, the County, like all of Arizona's fifteen counties, is constrained by contracts bid months ago for ballot printing, voting equipment, ballots and supplies. The County's ballot printing contract requires that printing commence in June for the one and a half million ballots which are required to be available beginning August 8 for the September 10 primary. For the legal reasons stated above, each voting precinct requires its own ballot style – again necessitating finality of precinct boundary lines. In addition, the County's current inventory of Eagle Optical Scan voting machines is entirely encumbered for its existing 1,030 precincts. Creation of new voting precincts mandates our acquisition of new voting equipment. County procurement officers report that the manufacturer does not have Optical Scan Eagles in stock (one of the national outcomes of moving away from punch card to optical scan voting), and there is a minimum 60 day period for manufacturing alone. Beyond the middle of May, there is insufficient time in the intervening days to bid, order, receive, inspect or test new equipment in time for the mandatory logic and accuracy tests for the September election. Finally, the County cannot delay and breach its contractual printing obligations because of uncertain or provisional precinct lines.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

DATED this 1st day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Osborne

SWORN TO BEFORE me this 1st day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires:\_\_\_\_\_.

# **Attachment 7**



**MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE  
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT**

111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE

PHOENIX, AZ. 85003-2294

602/506-1511

[www.recorder.maricopa.gov](http://www.recorder.maricopa.gov)

STATE OF ARIZONA                    )  
  )ss  
COUNTY OF MARICOPA            )

**EXHIBIT ONE  
AFFIDAVIT OF KAREN OSBORNE REGARDING THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR  
EMERGENCY INTERIM RELIEF FOR ARIZONA COUNTIES FOR  
ADMINISTERING THE 2002 ELECTIONS**

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn and cautioned, and competent to testify to the matters stated herein, does upon her oath, state the following of her personal knowledge, information and belief:

1. I am the Director of Elections for Maricopa County. In that capacity, I am responsible for numerous duties of the Maricopa County Recorder and Maricopa County Board of Supervisors related to conduct of the 2002 primary and general elections, including all aspects of administering these elections for more than a million voters in Maricopa County, and in particular, implementing voting precinct and electoral district boundary changes, conducting candidate filing, ballot printing early voting and related duties.
2. I am also knowledgeable about election administration duties and voting systems in Arizona's other counties, having served as Secretary of State for the State of Arizona in 1987, and as Assistant Secretary of State for fourteen years, with statewide responsibilities for election administration. Since 1987 I have provided training and technical assistance for certified election officers from all of Arizona's counties through the State Election Officer Certification Program and have served on the Secretary of State Election Officer Education, Training and Certification Advisory Committee.
3. During the past two weeks I have compiled specific information from Maricopa County and fourteen other counties in Arizona regarding relief necessary in order to conduct 2002 elections.
4. Emergency relief for Arizona counties to conduct the 2002 elections is necessary due to the absence of state Legislative district boundaries.

That uncertainty continues even today, until a final decision regarding use of state Legislative district boundaries for the 2002 elections is rendered by the U. S. District Court, District of Arizona, or preclearance is obtained from the Department of Justice.

5. There are more than 2,000 voting precincts in Arizona, 1,030 of which are in Maricopa County. There are more than 20,000 county and precinct level offices in Arizona, more than half of which are in Maricopa. County voting precincts are the building blocks for all electoral districts and state, federal and local elections conducted by the County. State law mandates that the County's voting precinct boundaries align with and match the state's Legislative and Congressional district boundary lines. The voting precinct, Legislative and Congressional District lines must also align with the county's own justice court, board of supervisor and community college electoral district lines (A.R.S. 16-411(A), A.R.S. 15-1441).
6. County electoral districts, voting registration systems, ballot printing, election boardworkers, polling places, counting and tabulation systems are all dependent on "precinct-bound" electoral district boundaries. State laws are rigid with regard to registering voters by precinct, voting and tabulation which must occur by precinct. For example, voters must vote only in the precincts of their residence; their ballots may only be counted as valid -- and the final tabulation and canvasses for all state, federal and local races and questions must tally -- only those votes which are cast by voters from their proper voting precinct "homes."
7. County Recorders and County Boards of Supervisors in Arizona have been unable to proceed with various election duties for the 2002 elections because of the State's complex precinct-based voting and election requirements. These duties include, and are not limited to:
  - a) finalizing our own county election district boundaries: voting precincts, justice court precincts, board of supervisors and community college precincts. (A.R.S. 16-411, A.R.S. 22-101, 22-125, 11-212, 15-1441)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> **Voting Precincts:** A.R.S. 16-411: the Board of Supervisors of each county shall ... establish a convenient number of election precincts in the county and define the boundary thereof. Such election precinct boundaries shall be so established as included within election districts prescribed by law for elected officers of the state and its political subdivisions including community college district precincts.

**Justice Court Precincts:** A.R.S. 22-101. The board of supervisors shall divide the county into justice precincts and name or number them and may change or abolish any justice precinct ... A.R.S. 22-125: If ... judicial productivity credits exceed 1,200 credits, the county board of supervisors shall create sufficient courts, or redraw the justice court boundaries according to 22-101...

**Supervisory Districts:** A.R.S. 11-212 The board of supervisors shall ... divide the county into ... supervisory districts .. and define the boundaries and limits of each district and make such division equal or as nearly equal in population as is practicable ...

- b) reprecincting voters into new/revised precincts based on final state, county and federal district lines (A.R.S. 16-412) calculating signature requirements and creating precincts affecting county and precinct-level offices (A.R.S. 16-322)
- c) securing polling places for each precinct, adoption by the board of supervisors and preparing the final polling place list by June 22 (A.R.S. 16-411). Locating and contracting for accessible and convenient polling places with willing private and public property owners are difficult tasks for any election, more so when electoral district boundaries are unknown, as today, and not precleared.
- d) establishing databases and layout for precinct-driven ballots which must contain the appropriate federal, state, county and precinct officers, and ballot measures, to be voted on in each of Arizona's 2,000+ voting precincts; and generate and print ballots (A.R.S. 16-461, 16-503) in time for early voting (A.R.S. 16-542, 16-545) and for overseas voters 16-543 et seq). The early ballots must be identical to the regular, official ballots for use in the primary and general elections (A.R.S. 16-545) In Maricopa County, the delays caused by uncertain state Legislative lines, coupled with the need to create new voting precinct(s) to match final revised Legislative lines, have caused a domino effect and concomitant delays in overlaying and hand-inputting new/revised geographic lines onto the County's voter registration automated system, and then converting those results into the ballot database management system. The result that ballots will not be ready to mail until more than a week after early voting begins on August 8.
- e) accepting nomination petitions for county and precinct level offices, and determine eligibility of candidates and those who have signed their petitions, for precincts and county election districts which have not been precleared. The deadline for filing those petitions is June 12, 2002 (A.R.S. 16-311) There are more than 20,000 county and precinct offices statewide.

- 8. In 2001 and 2002, all Arizona counties reviewed their own election districts and redistricted as necessary to meet federal and state criteria for voting precincts, justice court precincts, supervisorial and community college districts following release of the 2000 census data, 2001 judicial productivity data from the Arizona Supreme Court, and adoption of the state's Legislative District and Congressional District lines by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. The county redistricting programs were accompanied by considerable staff work, demographic, community and geographic analysis, and public hearings.

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**Community College Districts:** A.R.S. 15-1441 The board of supervisors shall establish ... community college districts [which] ... shall have the same boundaries as are defined the election precincts under 16-411.

9. Because of the absence of precleared state Legislative Districts, Arizona's fifteen counties are in various stages of adopting and preclearing their own voting precinct, justice court precinct, supervisorial and community college district lines. Some, like Maricopa, whose new voting precinct, justice court, supervisorial and community college lines were precleared in March, 2002, will also need to hastily redraw and create new precinct(s) based on the state Legislative District maps adopted by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission on May 23, 2002 (stipulated to by the parties in the pending Federal District Court litigation CIV 02 799), and submit them for preclearance before they can be effective, unless the federal court authorizes provisional use for the 2002 elections.
10. The following lists county redistricting programs and status of preclearance by the U. S. Department of Justice. Many of these county plans were not submitted until Congressional lines were precleared (March, 2002), and some must now be resubmitted due to changes necessitated by the final Legislative District lines which may be adopted by the federal court or precleared by the U. S. Department of Justice:
  - a) Cochise DOJ Submission 2002-0388 Supervisorial, Justice Court, Voting Precincts
  - b) Coconino DOJ Submissions 2002-1030 (Supervisorial), 2002-2277 (Justice Court/Voting Precincts)
  - c) Graham DOJ 2002-1309 Supervisorial, Justice and Voting Precincts
  - d) Greenlee DOJ 2002-0690 (Supervisorial, Voting) and 2002-2348 (Justice Precincts)
  - e) LaPaz DOJ 2002-0186 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - f) Maricopa DOJ 2002-0163 (Supervisorial, Community College, Justice and Voting Precincts)
  - g) Mohave DOJ 2002-0219 (Justice), DOJ 2002-0977 (Polling Places), DOJ 2002-0560 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - h) Navajo DOJ 2002-2170 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - i) Pima DOJ 2001-4102 (Redistricting Plan), DOJ 2001-4092 (Community Colleges)
  - j) Pinal DOJ 2002-1984 (Voting Precincts)
  - k) Santa Cruz DOJ 2002-2172 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts), 2002-2173 (Community Colleges)
  - l) Yavapai DOJ 2002-0743 (Supervisorial, Justice and Voting Precincts)
  - m) Yuma DOJ 2002-1058 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
11. Arizona counties cannot proceed internally or externally to carry out their 2002 election functions, as listed in paragraph 7 above, in reliance

on their adopted electoral and precinct changes until the county and precinct election districts are precleared, typically a sixty day process after all the information necessary for a redistricting submission is compiled and filed with the U. S. Department of Justice, unless the Federal Court authorizes emergency interim use for the 2002 elections.

12. For all these reasons, the compressed nature of Arizona's election schedule, the mechanics and complexities of its election laws, the proximity of the forthcoming election, and to avoid delays which will disenfranchise or confuse voters, Arizona's counties must have emergency interim relief which, on an interim basis for the 2002 elections:
  - a. Authorizes emergency interim use of polling places and changes to county election districts which have not yet precleared;
  - b. Authorizes counties to accept certain petitions for county offices as set forth in the proposed Order presented by Maricopa County;
  - c. Extends certain statutory deadlines and procedures for when ballots must be ready and processed for early voting and satellite early voting, reprecincting voters, adoption and listing of polling places for the 2002 elections, and authorizes overseas voting via electronic transmission as authorized by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act, federal regulations, and the Department of Defense 2002-03 Voting Assistance Guide.

DATED this 28th day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Osborne

SWORN TO BEFORE me this 28th day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires:\_\_\_\_\_.



# Appendix Tab 1

**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, February 4, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES  
COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY  
TASK FORCE  
Tuesday, February 4, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

**Councilmembers**

Present: Mayor Mary Manross  
Councilwoman Cynthia Lukas

**Also Present:**

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger

**WELCOME/OATH/INTRODUCTIONS**

Mayor Mary Manross and Councilwoman Cynthia Lukas welcomed the members of the Council District Advisory Task Force and thanked them for their service.

Deputy City Attorney and Staff Representative to the District Advisory Task Force Donna Bronski welcomed the group and reviewed the evening's agenda. Each member of the staff support team and the District Advisory Task Force introduced themselves and spoke briefly about their qualifications.

**OPEN MEETING LAW**

Donna Bronski provided a general overview of the Open Meeting Law. The membership was encouraged to read the information pamphlet included in the notebook if they were interested in obtaining more detailed information.

**COMMITTEE PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW OF MATERIALS**

Donna Bronski reviewed the purpose of the committee, restating Council direction:

**The Council has directed the Task Force to conduct a balanced and informed investigation of the council district structure of government. The investigation shall include: exploring various forms of the council district structure of government; examining other cities' experiences with the district system; gaining public input; determining possible impacts to Scottsdale; collecting relevant research; and considering the timing of a council district ballot measure.**

Questions were raised regarding the timing for placing a Council districting question on the ballot and how a district system is put into effect. Staff was asked to include election calendars; a history of other Arizona cities, particularly Tucson, Phoenix, and Mesa; and a history of cities of similar population (180,000 to 240,000).

The Task Force directed that, when possible, staff should submit materials in a chart or in a summarized format.

### **ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR**

Several members encouraged the group to elect a chairperson who had the ability and time to do the job, would attend the meetings, and would ensure that the objectives were met.

Donna Bronski opened the floor for nominations for Chair of the Council District Advisory Task Force.

Suzanne Klapp nominated Susan Bitter Smith. Receiving no further nominations, Donna Bronski closed the nominations and called for a vote.

**Susan Bitter Smith was unanimously elected Task Force Chair.**

The chair opened the floor for nominations for vice-chair. Roberta Pilcher nominated James Derouin. The chair called for a motion to close the nominations and elect James Derouin vice chair. James Wellington so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher.

**James Derouin was unanimously elected Task Force Vice-Chair.**

### **FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Task Force members indicated that, initially, weekly meetings, beginning at 6:00 p.m., might be in order. If no Council meeting is scheduled, the meetings will be held on Tuesday. On weeks when the Council is meeting on Tuesday, the meeting will be on Wednesday. Based on this schedule, the next meeting of the Task Force will be at 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, February 11. A proposed schedule will be presented to the group at the next meeting so that the group can make a final decision on future meeting dates. The chair also directed staff to look at the availability of a meeting room at or near City Hall.

### **DRAFT AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING**

In setting the agenda for the next meeting, the Task Force requested the following:

1. A chart of Arizona cities with a district form of government and their distinguishing characteristics.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, February 4, 2003**

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2. Maps showing what a 2, 3, and 6-district plan might look like.
3. Maps of Scottsdale showing demographics, future build-out projections, and Scottsdale voting precincts.
4. Voter information by precincts (districts) for the past few years: number of registered voters, number of votes cast, total population, and percentage of voters that voted.
5. Information on additional administrative costs of district elections and increased costs of council districts.
6. Invite Rick Naimark to address the task force at the first available opportunity.
7. Schedule a discussion of process issues on a future agenda, including how districts are formed.
8. Invite someone from Tucson to speak at a future meeting.
9. Schedule a discussion on the history of Scottsdale's districting discussions.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member James Wellington moved to adjourn. Task Force member Roberta Pilcher seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 8:15 p.m.**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 4th day of February 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 12<sup>th</sup> day of February 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk

# Appendix Tab 2



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, February 11, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, February 11, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:02 p.m.

**SPEAKERS**

Mesa City Clerk Barbara Jones gave the group a brief history of districting in the City of Mesa. In 1992, a citizen's group was successful in placing a full district system initiative on the ballot. The Mesa City Council decided to place an additional option on the ballot that would offer a second form of districting to the Mesa voters. Both initiatives failed; however, the full district system failed by a much smaller margin than the initiative proposed by the Council.

In 1997, a citizen's group was again successful in placing a full district system on the March 1997 primary election ballot. This time the Council did not choose to bring a Council initiative forward, and the citizen's initiative was successful.

Ms. Jones told the group that after the voters approved a district system for Mesa, they soon discovered that there was a lot of work to be done.

Ms. Jones stated that Mesa City officials were surprised by the small number of candidates that ran for district seats and that the number was much less than expected. When asked if she received candidates from areas where there had been few or no candidates before, she responded yes.

Ms. Jones also reported that voter turnout did not increase as expected. For example, in 1996, before districting, voter turnout was 20%. In 1998, voter turnout was also 20%. In 2000, voter turnout rose to 32%; however, because of the large number of ballot questions that year, Ms. Jones did not believe that the 12% increase could be entirely attributed to districting. In 2002, the City of Mesa realized a 22% voter turnout.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 11, 2003**  
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In response to a question about what drove citizens to develop a districting initiative, Ms. Jones stated that it was an activist group that did not feel they were being represented on the Council. She also told the group that to be elected under Mesa's districting system you must be a Mesa resident for two years.

Ms. Jones gave a brief overview of the costs of running a district election. She stated that there were several areas that caused the cost of district elections to increase:

1. Multiple versions of the ballot had to be printed.
2. Candidate packet information had to be more customized than the generic versions Mesa had used in the past.
3. Publicity pamphlets contain sample ballots, which caused the size and cost of printing the pamphlet to increase.
4. Any maps that were included in election material had to be by district, which meant more maps had to be produced and printed.
5. Early voting reports had to be prepared by district, rather than for the city as a whole.

Overall, Ms. Jones estimated that election costs increased by 10 to 15 percent.

Ms. Jones introduced Mr. Eric Norenberg, also from the City of Mesa, to discuss Mesa's redistricting process.

According to the initiative passed by the voters, the City of Mesa is required to redistrict after every census (every ten years). For this reason, Mesa had to go through the redistricting process within a few years of implementing a districting system. Mr. Norenberg explained to the group the criteria given to the consultant that was hired by the City of Mesa after the 2000 Census to conduct the redistricting process: keep seated councilmembers within the districts that elected them, and stay as close as possible to the original district boundaries.

Mesa spent approximately \$165,000 to redistrict, which includes \$20,000 for legal services. The remainder of the money was spent on the consultant, National Demographics Corporation, and the cost for public involvement, such as advertising and public information pieces.

Some of the goals of the redistricting process were to provide for a balanced population in each district, while allowing for increasing population in districts where growth was anticipated; to keep districts compact and contiguous; and to have the lines follow natural and manmade boundaries. The City of Mesa also felt it was very important to involve citizens and to keep neighborhoods together.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 11, 2003**  
**Page 3**

To be successful, Mr. Norenberg stated that the redistricting process needs lots of public outreach. To do this, the City of Mesa distributed Citizen Involvement Kits which included printed information, a map, and a Mylar grid that a citizen could use to draw his or her own boundaries and submit it to the consultant for consideration. The committee received only 15 completed kits back. The consultant reviewed each of them, analyzed the data, and then provided a written response to the citizen who submitted it within two business days. This information was also provided to the US Justice Department as part of the city's preclearance submittal.

Mr. Norenberg told the Task Force that the Mayor, Council, and City of Mesa expended a great deal of effort to get candidates to run within the districts, but were disappointed with the low number of candidates that did run. He noted that all of the candidates that ran in the last election were new to the process.

In looking at the political side of districting, Mr. Norenberg said that Councilmembers needed to think smaller. Councilmembers in districts become much more knowledgeable about their district, and cited crime statistics and traffic issues as examples. Mr. Norenberg stated that citizens like having only one person to call when they have a problem or concern. In addition, the media can focus on the district Councilmember, rather than on the entire Council, when an issue arises within a given district.

Councilmembers found they were much busier under a district system. Phone calls, visitors, and e-mails all increased, and there were more meetings to attend. Councilmembers also tend to do more outreach within their districts, and may distribute newsletters or conduct pancake breakfasts to reach out to constituents.

In response to a question, Mr. Norenberg affirmed that appointments to boards and commissions has and is continuing to change. It is a goal of the Mayor to balance the composition of all the commissions to include members from each district, and a concerted effort is being made to get candidates from all districts.

A member of the group asked if coalitions and political action committees had more influence under an at-large system and less influence under a district system. Mr. Norenberg stated that Mesa found the opposite to be the case: in Mesa, coalitions and political action committees believe they have more influence under a district system.

Mr. Norenberg stated that it is too early in the process for Mesa to have experienced most of the pitfalls that have been attributed to district systems, citing infighting over resources as an example of something Mesa has yet to encounter. Mr. Norenberg acknowledged that Mesa did hire more staff as the result of districting. The first assistant to the Mesa City Council was hired in the summer of 1997. In 1999, a secretary was added to the Council's staff. Currently, the Council shares three assistants. Mr. Norenberg said that it was understood that each Councilmember would eventually need his or her own staff person once the transition to districting was complete.

When asked why more staff is required, Mr. Norenberg stated that the assistants and secretary spend a great deal of their time dealing with constituents and constituent issues. After districting, the Council began receiving a much higher volume of phone calls, e-mails, and visitors. The Councilmembers also do outreach programs that generate more traffic and direct contact from constituents.

When the districting system was implemented, the Council requested district-related funding in the budget to cover the costs of newsletters, travel, breakfasts, and other outreach efforts. To insure that the funds were spent appropriately, guidelines were developed. Initially, each Councilmember was allocated \$20,000; however, due to budget cuts, this funding has been reduced to \$10,000. In addition, each Councilmember receives a fax machine and a laptop.

Staff reports to Council have been modified to identify whether or not the issue under consideration is a district or citywide concern. However, to prevent problems, operational boundaries are not tied into district boundaries. For example, recycling pickup routes did not change. Mr. Norenberg stated that it has taken some time, but staff has learned to think about what a Councilmember needs to know to be more effective in his or her district. As a result, the type and format of the information that staff provides has changed. This has caused the time that staff spends researching and gathering information to increase. The content of the agenda has not changed, but the individual items contain much more detailed information than before districting.

Mr. Norenberg said that there has not been any attempt to recall any of the Councilmembers elected under the district system, but Mesa Councilmembers are more vulnerable to a recall effort because of the lower number of signatures that are required.

### **MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the February 4, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. Wendy Riddell so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher.**

### **REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF MATERIALS**

The Chair called on staff representative Donna Bronski to review the material contained in the evening's packet of handouts. Ms. Bronski went through the list of ten handouts and gave a brief explanation of each one.

Mr. James Derouin, who had prepared handouts #5 and #8, provided an overview of each, as well as two other handouts that were not in the packet prepared by staff but were given out during the meeting.

Ms. Barbara Klein presented the Chair with a handout that she asked to have copied and distributed to the Task Force at the next meeting. Ms. Klein will review the handout at the next meeting in conjunction with a PowerPoint presentation that she put together.

#### **FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair suggested that the Task Force discuss the remaining three items: (1) Discussion and setting of future meeting schedule; (2) Discussion and possible adoption of District Task Force work plan; and (3) Discussion and possible setting of public hearing dates, as one item.

After reviewing and discussing the proposed draft calendar, a new calendar was drafted. City staff was directed to finalize the new schedule and send it out to the Task Force members immediately (attached).

In response to a request from the chair for names of future speakers, Barbara Klein asked if there was interest in inviting someone from the Center for Voting and Democracy to address the group. The Chair asked Ms. Klein to bring some information about the Center to the next meeting so that the group could determine if there was interest in having someone speak.

The chair asked if the Task Force members wanted staff to prepare any materials for the next meeting. A request was made to have staff prepare a map indicating where members of the Planning Commission reside.

It was asked if a Task Force member could attend meetings via teleconferencing if he or she had to be out of town on a scheduled meeting date. **After determining that teleconferencing was feasible, the chair asked for a motion to allow for teleconferencing with sufficient notice to allow staff to make the necessary arrangements. James Derouin so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher. The motion passed unanimously.**

A member asked if the Charter Review Committee would have to review any recommendation made by the Task Force before it could be presented to the Council. Donna Bronski explained there is no active City Charter Review Committee at this time.

#### **ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member George Knowlton moved to adjourn. Task Force member Roberta Pilcher seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 8:36 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, February 25, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

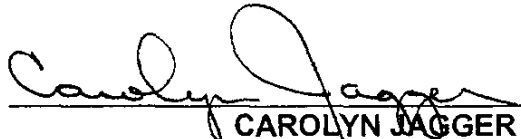
**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 11, 2003**  
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**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 11th day of February 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

DATED this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February 2003.

  
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**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk

# Appendix Tab 3



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, February 25, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, February 25, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett (via conference call)
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**SPEAKERS**

Speaker Rick Naimark, Executive Assistant to the Phoenix City Manager discussed his city's experience with a district form of government. Points of discussion included:

- Nothing is simple, arguments can be made both for and against districts.
- 60.9% of US Cities have at large systems, 16.8% have district only systems, and 22.3% have a mixed (some elected at large, some by district) system.
- Districting usually occurs one of two ways, either by choice or by initiative.
- Some of the arguments in support of districting include: improves responsiveness from government, allows for one person as a point of contact, representation for communities of interest, and diversity of representation.
- Some of the arguments or concerns raised regarding districting include: logrolling, vote trading, loss of efficiencies, narrower focus on district issues and less focus on citywide concerns.
- Care should be taken when making comparisons to cities with circumstances that are different from Scottsdale. Examples cited included cities that grant their Mayors different powers of authority, cities with different or no term limits, and cities, such as Tucson that hold partisan elections.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 25, 2003**  
**Page 2**

- As a whole, Phoenix Councilmembers have not adopted an all or nothing focus. However, some change or narrowing in focus to local issues has occurred.
- More diversity on the input side of policy-making has occurred—definitely receiving more input directly from residents.
- Council has had to work as a team and interact more with each other to sort through the information they receive.
- Service delivery lines were not changed when Phoenix implemented districting. However, interest in service related issues focused more on local issues, and Council interest in service delivery issues increased.
- People tend to call their Councilmember about service delivery issues rather than staff.
- Communication regarding constituent service issues increased, while communication regarding policy-making issues decreased.
- The level of communication has risen substantially, and there is more resident input to the organization through the Council under the district system.
- Councilmembers are spending more time at neighborhood meetings—from once per week before districting to four per night after.
- Phoenix does have staff that work with their elected officials. Prior to districting, in 1982-83, 24 staff members served the Council, which quickly rose to 38 staff members after districting. Today, there are 66 city staff members directly assigned to the Council. Mr. Naimark reminded the group that during a 10-year period, Phoenix experienced a 34% increase in population, so it is difficult to say how much of the staff increase is directly related to districting.
- The Phoenix City Council's budget is \$5.2 million. Mr. Naimark did not have itemized budget figures, but offered to forward this information to the Task Force.
- Mr. Naimark expressed his opinion that it is important to establish a network of liaisons to assist the Council and facilitate communication on a daily basis.
- Mr. Naimark stated that he believes Phoenix to be a well-managed city with good processes in place.
- The Mayor and Council try to balance appointments to boards and commissions so that there is equal representation from each district.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 25, 2003**  
**Page 3**

- More interaction between staff and elected officials has occurred, especially regarding customer service issues.
- The City of Phoenix spends approximately \$250,000 for redistricting. Much of this money is spent on public outreach.
- The cost of elections did increase, primarily due to the different number of ballots that have to be printed.

Speaker Martin Vanacour, former City Manager of Glendale discussed Glendale's experience with districting. Points of discussion included:

- Glendale's population was 120,000 when districting was implemented; currently, the population is 250,000.
- Is there a best system? The answer is no. The best system for a city depends on current circumstances, the city's goals, and what the Council and citizens want to accomplish.
- In 1988, Glendale voters approved a six-district system. In 1990, half the Council was elected by district. In 1992, Glendale had a full district Council and the Mayor was elected at large.
- One of the big surprises Glendale citizens experienced with districting was when they realized they could only vote for two people: the Mayor and their district Councilmember.
- Glendale hired a consultant to assist with the districting process because of the complexity of the issue and the tremendous amount of public outreach and communication that had to occur. Mr. Vanacour noted that there are very few companies in the country that are qualified to do this type of specialized work.
- The US Justice Department has a big role in the process and can slow the process down if the City is not doing things the right way.
- The conversion to districting took a major portion of the incumbent Council's time.
- Once districting was approved, Glendale made a major commitment to train staff. One of the most important aspects of this was learning to think small. In addition, modifications to computer software had to be made so that statistics and reports could be generated by district rather than citywide.
- Council spends a tremendous amount of time communicating and assisting citizens. Individual concerns are well taken care of, but the downside to this is that you can only help one person for so long.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, February 25, 2003**  
**Page 4**

- Councilmembers tend to be more powerful within their own districts. Mayor is more powerful citywide.
- Glendale experienced an increase in candidates for the first district election, but experienced the same number of candidates for subsequent elections.
- When districting was approved, Glendale immediately built an office for each Councilmember at city hall and hired seven new employees. On several occasions, Council has asked for a one to one ratio for staff assistance, but that has yet to be approved.
- Councilmembers tend to be “mini Mayors” in their own districts, but are still interested in the big, citywide issues.
- Cities must redistrict every five to ten years—highly recommends using paid consultant to insure it is done correctly.
- In addition to a budget for travel expenses and operating expenses, Councilmembers each have a \$20,000 “public works” budget that can be used for doing projects within their respective districts.
- It is easier to recall an elected district official because of the relatively small number of signatures that are needed.
- When pressed to identify the most significant change with districting, Mr. Vanacour responded, “thinking small.” He has not observed the Council playing district games.
- Glendale spent between \$100,000 to \$150,000 on the conversion to a district system, but felt it was important to do it right. It is just a process. You hire lawyers and consultants and proceed.

**MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the February 11, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. George Knowlton so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher.**

**REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF MATERIALS**

Dr. Barbara Klein gave an overview of her handout, Abbreviated and Abridged Report prepared by Dr. Barbara Klein for local use, based on “Major Election Systems and their Relevance to the State of Arizona” that was included in the packet. Dr. Klein also gave a brief explanation of a memo to the Council District Advisory Task Force that she handed out at the meeting (copy attached).

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Dr. Klein asked the group if there was interest in having a speaker from the Center for Voter Democracy. There was no interest at this time.

Mr. James Derouin gave a brief explanation of his handout, Updated Form of Government Chart, noting for the record, the following statistics: 47 cities listed on the chart have a population between 180,000 to 280,000. 27 (47%) of these cities have a full Council district system, 8 (18%) have an at large system, and 12 (25%) have a mixed system. Of the 47 cities, Scottsdale is the sixth largest in geographic area, but the seventh least dense in population.

**AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reviewed the agendas for the regular meeting of March 4 and the public hearing on March 5.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member George Knowlton seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 8:36 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 4, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 25th day of February 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 5th day of March 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



# Appendix Tab 4



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 4, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, March 4, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	Michael Pickett
	Susan Bitter Smith	Roberta Pilcher
	James Derouin	Wendy Riddell
	Suzanne Klapp	Donald Scott
	Barbara Klein	Lida Stewart
	George Knowlton	James Wellington
	William McCluskey	

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**SPEAKERS**

Speaker Karen Osborn, Maricopa County Elections Director, discussed Maricopa's experience with district elections. Assisting Ms. Osborn were Yvonne Reed, Executive Assistant to the County Recorder, and Tim Johnson, GIS Programmer Analyst. Ms. Osborn provided four handouts: two affidavits, a partial list of Maricopa County's election services, and guidelines for redistricting (attached). Points of discussion included:

- There are 1,030 polling places in Maricopa County.
- Ms. Osborn presented the most recent version of the Legislative District Map, which is believed to be final, but is under appeal.
- The process for establishing districts and redistricting are very similar, requiring basically the same process for drawing the district boundary lines, involving the public, and obtaining preclearance from the US Justice Department.
- Each district must contain the same number of people. Districts must be compact, contiguous and cannot split up community groups. Once the lines are drawn ("with blinders on"), then minority percentages must be evaluated.
- Maricopa County has a program on their website ([www.recorder.maricopa.gov/maps](http://www.recorder.maricopa.gov/maps)) that allows the public to draw district boundaries and submit them for consideration.

## **Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, March 4, 2003**

**Page 2**

- The Voting Rights Act requires preclearance by the Justice Department of every single election publication, process, and procedure, and any changes that are made to existing publications, processes, or procedures. In addition, every publication and announcement must be translated into Spanish.
- One of the issues the Justice Department looks at is minority representation. Communities of interest cannot be split, and percentage criteria for districts must be met.
- In reviewing a city's preclearance submittal, the Justice Department wants to see the details. Whether a municipality is establishing districts or redistricting, it is very important to involve the public in the process. Following the lengthy and involved public participation process, everything that was done must be reported to the Justice Department, including transcripts, maps, and public information pieces.
- It is important to demonstrate to the Justice Department that minorities were involved in the districting process and were "at the table."
- It is more costly for Maricopa County to conduct district elections. Different versions of the ballot, additional information, and reports by district rather than by municipality contribute to the cost. Currently, Maricopa County does not pass this cost on to the city. When drawing district boundaries it is very important not to split a precinct. It leads to voter confusion and increases the cost of the election.
- The County tries to limit precincts to a maximum of 2,000 voters, and spends approximately \$10,000 per precinct.
- Municipalities can contract with Maricopa County for districting and redistricting services, but this should be considered a very remote option. This is a huge undertaking and it is important to do it right. Depending on the scheduled elections, the County may not be able to make these services a top priority. Karen Osborn did offer the County's assistance and support should Scottsdale voters choose to go to a district system.

A representative from the City of Tucson was not available to present information on Tucson's election process. As a result, Peggy Carpenter, City of Scottsdale Government Relations Coordinator, prepared a research paper on Tucson's district election process, which she summarized for the Task Members. Points of discussion included:

- Tucson was incorporated as a city in 1877 and became a charter city in 1883. The present Tucson City Charter was ratified in 1929. Tucson's population at the time of the 2000 census was 486,699.
- Since 1929, Tucson has elected City Council members from six wards, or districts. Each ward currently has over 81,000 citizens.

- Tucson Council elections are partisan elections. Primary elections allow qualified political parties to nominate candidates to be placed on the general election ballot. "Qualified" political parties in Tucson are the Republican, Democratic and Libertarian parties.
- District Vote in Primary/At Large vote in General ~ Tucson Council members are nominated by voters of their ward in the primary election, and elected by voters of the city at large in the general election.
- In 1985, Tucson enacted public campaign finance laws and public matching funds, which went into effect with the 1987 elections (similar to Clean Elections).
- In 1993, a Nonpartisan Initiative signed by 14,000 voters recommended
  - Nonpartisan elections and
  - Council members elected by a majority vote in the ward.

This initiative was supported by the Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, but failed at the ballot.

- In 2003, the Good Government Council Subcommittee is considering changes to the Tucson Charter that were recommended by the Citizens' Blue Ribbon Charter Advisory Committee. These recommendations may appear on the November 2003 ballot.
  - Changes in the power of the Mayor
  - Nonpartisan elections
  - Expand from 6 to 8 wards
- Currently, each Tucson Council ward has seven employees, with 1.5 employees in the Council General Administration Office dedicated to Council members. These 43.5 employees are separate from the 9.5 employees in the Mayor's office. The total budget for the six wards, including Council salaries, was approximately \$2,500,000 in the most recent fiscal year.

A Task Force member asked staff to obtain information on voter turnout for Tucson since 1993. Another member asked for salary information for the Tucson Mayor and Council.

### **MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the February 25, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. George Knowlton so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher.**

### **REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF MATERIALS**

There was no discussion or questions regarding the handouts.

**DISCUSSION OF LOGISTICS OF MARCH 5, 2003 PUBLIC HEARING**

The Chair reviewed the agenda for the March 5, 2003 Public Hearing. The Public Hearing is for the purpose of taking public comment and Task Force members will not be presenting their comments during the hearing.

**AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reviewed the agenda for the next regular meeting of March 11, 2003. Due to the number of items and speakers, the meeting time for the March 11, 2003 will be extended until 9:00 p.m.

**ADJOURNMENT**


Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member Don Scott seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 8:12 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 11, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 4th day of March 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 12th day of March 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE  
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE

PHOENIX, AZ. 85003-2294

602/506-1511

WWW.RECORDER.MARICOPA.GOV

STATE OF ARIZONA            )  
  )ss  
COUNTY OF MARICOPA        )

AFFIDAVIT OF KAREN OSBORNE

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn and cautioned, and competent to testify to the matters stated herein, does upon her oath, state the following of her personal knowledge:

1. I am the Director of Elections for Maricopa County. In that capacity, I am responsible for numerous duties of the Maricopa County Recorder and Maricopa County Board of Supervisors related to conduct of the 2002 primary and general elections, including all aspects of administering these elections for more than a million voters in Maricopa County, and in particular, implementing voting precinct and electoral district boundary changes and conducting candidate filing and ballot printing. I have knowledge relevant to the matters described herein.
2. Maricopa County's 1.2 million voters constitute 56% of Arizona's active registered voters. In addition, more than half of the state's 2000 voting precincts are in Maricopa County.
3. Given our current financial, physical and legal resources, Maricopa County, like all of Arizona's fifteen counties, faces an administrative and legal impossibility for proper conduct of the 2002 elections if the uncertainty of State Legislative and Congressional District boundaries continues beyond mid-May 2002.
4. Significant, mandatory election events which are dependent on electoral district definitions are jeopardized, and will not be accomplished, if the present paralysis continues into May, 2002. For the reasons further stated below, the result can be not only a financial fiasco for our County which is already strapped for revenues, but presents a high probability of noncompliance with important state and

federal laws governing elections and voting, and disenfranchisement of voters who wish to cast ballots beginning on August 8, 2002.

5. The impossibility is due in large part because of Arizona's complex precinct-based voting and election requirements. Not only are the County's 1,030 voting precincts the building blocks for all electoral districts and state, federal and local elections conducted by the County, the state laws are rigid with regard to voting and tabulation which must occur by precinct. Arizona law mandates, for example, that voters must vote only in the precincts of their residence; their ballots may only be counted as valid -- and the final tabulation and canvasses for all state, federal and local races and questions must tally -- only those votes which are cast by voters from their proper voting precinct "homes."
6. Election voting precinct boundaries for the County's 1,030 precincts were adopted by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on December 5, 2001, as they were in most of Arizona's fifteen counties, after considerable staff work, demographic, community and geographic analysis, and a series of public hearings, and following release of the 2000 census data and subsequent adoption of the state's Legislative and Congressional District lines by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. The County's voting precinct boundary lines were precleared by the U. S. Department of Justice in March, 2002.
7. State law mandates that the County's voting precinct boundaries align with and match the state's Legislative and Congressional district boundary lines because of the state's precinct-based election and voting system (A.R.S. 16-411(A)). In fact, more than three hundred of the 2002 precinct changes adopted by Maricopa County were necessitated by the state redistricting program.
8. Arizona law also requires counties to transfer all voters to their new precincts in March 2002 (A.R.S. 16-412), and then to notify each voter and issue new voter identification cards for use in the 2002 elections. This step is crucial to the 2002 primary and general election cycle because candidates, petition signers' eligibility and petition signature requirements are all based on implementation of this "reprecincting" of voters into their new precinct homes by the County prior to candidate filings which begin on May 13, 2002.
9. For all the legal reasons stated above, any changes to the Legislative or Congressional boundary lines adopted by the Independent Redistricting Commission will require that the County hastily redraw, and its Board of Supervisors adopt, new voting precinct boundary lines. This process, even without public input or hearings which are normally

requisite to achieve county and federal voting rights objectives, will require a minimum of three weeks after any court-ordered change becomes final. Once the County enacts precinct changes, the County cannot proceed internally or externally to carry out its election functions in reliance on those changes until they are precleared, typically a sixty day process after all the information necessary for a redistricting submission is compiled and filed with the U. S. Department of Justice.

10. In addition to unexpected internal reprogramming and reprecincting costs for 1.2 million voters, creation of additional voting precincts in this process, or any splits to the existing 1030 County voting precincts due to geographic gaps in electoral district lines, will cost the County a minimum of \$ 8,491 for each additional precinct it must place in operation for the 2002 elections. A recent analysis of the costs for creating 68 new precincts which would be necessary if the County were to conduct the 2002 elections on the old state legislative district lines shows that the resulting expenses exceed the County's 2002-2003 budget by \$577,388 – a half million dollars the County does not have.
11. Perhaps more important, the County, like all of Arizona's fifteen counties, is constrained by contracts bid months ago for ballot printing, voting equipment, ballots and supplies. The County's ballot printing contract requires that printing commence in June for the one and a half million ballots which are required to be available beginning August 8 for the September 10 primary. For the legal reasons stated above, each voting precinct requires its own ballot style – again necessitating finality of precinct boundary lines. In addition, the County's current inventory of Eagle Optical Scan voting machines is entirely encumbered for its existing 1,030 precincts. Creation of new voting precincts mandates our acquisition of new voting equipment. County procurement officers report that the manufacturer does not have Optical Scan Eagles in stock (one of the national outcomes of moving away from punch card to optical scan voting), and there is a minimum 60 day period for manufacturing alone. Beyond the middle of May, there is insufficient time in the intervening days to bid, order, receive, inspect or test new equipment in time for the mandatory logic and accuracy tests for the September election. Finally, the County cannot delay and breach its contractual printing obligations because of uncertain or provisional precinct lines.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

DATED this 1st day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Osborne

SWORN TO BEFORE me this 1st day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_.



MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE  
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE PHOENIX, AZ. 85003-2294 602/506-1511 [www.recorder.maricopa.gov](http://www.recorder.maricopa.gov)

STATE OF ARIZONA )  
 )ss  
COUNTY OF MARICOPA )

EXHIBIT ONE  
AFFIDAVIT OF KAREN OSBORNE REGARDING THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR  
EMERGENCY INTERIM RELIEF FOR ARIZONA COUNTIES FOR  
ADMINISTERING THE 2002 ELECTIONS

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn and cautioned, and competent to testify to the matters stated herein, does upon her oath, state the following of her personal knowledge, information and belief:

1. I am the Director of Elections for Maricopa County. In that capacity, I am responsible for numerous duties of the Maricopa County Recorder and Maricopa County Board of Supervisors related to conduct of the 2002 primary and general elections, including all aspects of administering these elections for more than a million voters in Maricopa County, and in particular, implementing voting precinct and electoral district boundary changes, conducting candidate filing, ballot printing early voting and related duties.
2. I am also knowledgeable about election administration duties and voting systems in Arizona's other counties, having served as Secretary of State for the State of Arizona in 1987, and as Assistant Secretary of State for fourteen years, with statewide responsibilities for election administration. Since 1987 I have provided training and technical assistance for certified election officers from all of Arizona's counties through the State Election Officer Certification Program and have served on the Secretary of State Election Officer Education, Training and Certification Advisory Committee.
3. During the past two weeks I have compiled specific information from Maricopa County and fourteen other counties in Arizona regarding relief necessary in order to conduct 2002 elections.
4. Emergency relief for Arizona counties to conduct the 2002 elections is necessary due to the absence of state Legislative district boundaries.

That uncertainty continues even today, until a final decision regarding use of state Legislative district boundaries for the 2002 elections is rendered by the U. S. District Court, District of Arizona, or preclearance is obtained from the Department of Justice.

5. There are more than 2,000 voting precincts in Arizona, 1,030 of which are in Maricopa County. There are more than 20,000 county and precinct level offices in Arizona, more than half of which are in Maricopa. County voting precincts are the building blocks for all electoral districts and state, federal and local elections conducted by the County. State law mandates that the County's voting precinct boundaries align with and match the state's Legislative and Congressional district boundary lines. The voting precinct, Legislative and Congressional District lines must also align with the county's own justice court, board of supervisor and community college electoral district lines (A.R.S. 16-411(A), A.R.S. 15-1441).
6. County electoral districts, voting registration systems, ballot printing, election boardworkers, polling places, counting and tabulation systems are all dependent on "precinct-bound" electoral district boundaries. State laws are rigid with regard to registering voters by precinct, voting and tabulation which must occur by precinct. For example, voters must vote only in the precincts of their residence; their ballots may only be counted as valid -- and the final tabulation and canvasses for all state, federal and local races and questions must tally -- only those votes which are cast by voters from their proper voting precinct "homes."
7. County Recorders and County Boards of Supervisors in Arizona have been unable to proceed with various election duties for the 2002 elections because of the State's complex precinct-based voting and election requirements. These duties include, and are not limited to:
  - a) finalizing our own county election district boundaries: voting precincts, justice court precincts, board of supervisors and community college precincts. (A.R.S. 16-411, A.R.S. 22-101, 22-125, 11-212, 15-1441)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> **Voting Precincts:** A.R.S. 16-411: the Board of Supervisors of each county shall ... establish a convenient number of election precincts in the county and define the boundary thereof. Such election precinct boundaries shall be so established as included within election districts prescribed by law for elected officers of the state and its political subdivisions including community college district precincts.

**Justice Court Precincts:** A.R.S. 22-101. The board of supervisors shall divide the county into justice precincts and name or number them and may change or abolish any justice precinct ... A.R.S. 22-125: If ... judicial productivity credits exceed 1,200 credits, the county board of supervisors shall create sufficient courts, or redraw the justice court boundaries according to 22-101...

**Supervisorial Districts:** A.R.S. 11-212 The board of supervisors shall ... divide the county into ... supervisorial districts .. and define the boundaries and limits of each district and make such division equal or as nearly equal in population as is practicable ...

- b) reprecincting voters into new/revised precincts based on final state, county and federal district lines (A.R.S. 16-412) calculating signature requirements and creating precincts affecting county and precinct-level offices (A.R.S. 16-322)
  - c) securing polling places for each precinct, adoption by the board of supervisors and preparing the final polling place list by June 22 (A.R.S. 16-411). Locating and contracting for accessible and convenient polling places with willing private and public property owners are difficult tasks for any election, more so when electoral district boundaries are unknown, as today, and not precleared.
  - d) establishing databases and layout for precinct-driven ballots which must contain the appropriate federal, state, county and precinct officers, and ballot measures, to be voted on in each of Arizona's 2,000+ voting precincts; and generate and print ballots (A.R.S. 16-461, 16-503) in time for early voting (A.R.S. 16-542, 16-545) and for overseas voters 16-543 et seq). The early ballots must be identical to the regular, official ballots for use in the primary and general elections (A.R.S. 16-545) In Maricopa County, the delays caused by uncertain state Legislative lines, coupled with the need to create new voting precinct(s) to match final revised Legislative lines, have caused a domino effect and concomitant delays in overlaying and hand-inputting new/revised geographic lines onto the County's voter registration automated system, and then converting those results into the ballot database management system. The result that ballots will not be ready to mail until more than a week after early voting begins on August 8.
  - e) accepting nomination petitions for county and precinct level offices, and determine eligibility of candidates and those who have signed their petitions, for precincts and county election districts which have not been precleared. The deadline for filing those petitions is June 12, 2002 (A.R.S. 16-311) There are more than 20,000 county and precinct offices statewide.
8. In 2001 and 2002, all Arizona counties reviewed their own election districts and redistricted as necessary to meet federal and state criteria for voting precincts, justice court precincts, supervisorial and community college districts following release of the 2000 census data, 2001 judicial productivity data from the Arizona Supreme Court, and adoption of the state's Legislative District and Congressional District lines by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. The county redistricting programs were accompanied by considerable staff work, demographic, community and geographic analysis, and public hearings.

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**Community College Districts:** A.R.S. 15-1441 The board of supervisors shall establish ... community college districts [which] ... shall have the same boundaries as are defined the election precincts under 16-411.

9. Because of the absence of precleared state Legislative Districts, Arizona's fifteen counties are in various stages of adopting and preclearing their own voting precinct, justice court precinct, supervisorial and community college district lines. Some, like Maricopa, whose new voting precinct, justice court, supervisorial and community college lines were precleared in March, 2002, will also need to hastily redraw and create new precinct(s) based on the state Legislative District maps adopted by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission on May 23, 2002 (stipulated to by the parties in the pending Federal District Court litigation CIV 02 799), and submit them for preclearance before they can be effective, unless the federal court authorizes provisional use for the 2002 elections.
10. The following lists county redistricting programs and status of preclearance by the U. S. Department of Justice. Many of these county plans were not submitted until Congressional lines were precleared (March, 2002), and some must now be resubmitted due to changes necessitated by the final Legislative District lines which may be adopted by the federal court or precleared by the U. S. Department of Justice:
  - a) Cochise DOJ Submission 2002-0388 Supervisorial, Justice Court, Voting Precincts
  - b) Coconino DOJ Submissions 2002-1030 (Supervisorial), 2002-2277 (Justice Court/Voting Precincts)
  - c) Graham DOJ 2002-1309 Supervisorial, Justice and Voting Precincts
  - d) Greenlee DOJ 2002-0690 (Supervisorial, Voting) and 2002-2348 (Justice Precincts)
  - e) LaPaz DOJ 2002-0186 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - f) Maricopa DOJ 2002-0163 (Supervisorial, Community College, Justice and Voting Precincts)
  - g) Mohave DOJ 2002-0219 (Justice), DOJ 2002-0977 (Polling Places), DOJ 2002-0560 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - h) Navajo DOJ 2002-2170 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
  - i) Pima DOJ 2001-4102 (Redistricting Plan), DOJ 2001-4092 (Community Colleges)
  - j) Pinal DOJ 2002-1984 (Voting Precincts)
  - k) Santa Cruz DOJ 2002-2172 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts), 2002-2173 (Community Colleges)
  - l) Yavapai DOJ 2002-0743 (Supervisorial, Justice and Voting Precincts)
  - m) Yuma DOJ 2002-1058 (Supervisorial, Voting Precincts)
11. Arizona counties cannot proceed internally or externally to carry out their 2002 election functions, as listed in paragraph 7 above, in reliance

on their adopted electoral and precinct changes until the county and precinct election districts are precleared, typically a sixty day process after all the information necessary for a redistricting submission is compiled and filed with the U. S. Department of Justice, unless the Federal Court authorizes emergency interim use for the 2002 elections.

12. For all these reasons, the compressed nature of Arizona's election schedule, the mechanics and complexities of its election laws, the proximity of the forthcoming election, and to avoid delays which will disenfranchise or confuse voters, Arizona's counties must have emergency interim relief which, on an interim basis for the 2002 elections:
  - a. Authorizes emergency interim use of polling places and changes to county election districts which have not yet precleared;
  - b. Authorizes counties to accept certain petitions for county offices as set forth in the proposed Order presented by Maricopa County;
  - c. Extends certain statutory deadlines and procedures for when ballots must be ready and processed for early voting and satellite early voting, precincting voters, adoption and listing of polling places for the 2002 elections, and authorizes overseas voting via electronic transmission as authorized by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act, federal regulations, and the Department of Defense 2002-03 Voting Assistance Guide.

DATED this 28th day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Osborne

SWORN TO BEFORE me this 28th day of May, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires:\_\_\_\_\_.



**A SAMPLING OF ELECTION DUTIES PERFORMED BY COUNTIES  
FOR A SEPTEMBER PRIMARY ELECTION:**

1. **Ballot printing, design, preparation, and distribution.** Each county board of supervisors, at county expense and direction [not subject to delegation or assignment by the secretary of state] has statutory duty to prepare, print and provide sufficient ballots as a county expense to the polling places and to the County Recorder for early balloting 33 days before the election (Aug 8) 16-503, 16-542. The county ballot print orders reflect voter registration counts per precinct and party registration per precinct. (ARS 16-508) in addition to numerous other factors.
2. **Ballot contents.** Ballots are prepared by counties in a variety of styles and methods (eg optical scan, punch card, etc.) but observe statutory instructions on arrangement of candidate names, form and contents of ballot, rotation, proofs, etc. (16-461 – 16-502) There are 1100 ballot styles for each of the recognized parties- Democrat, Republican and Libertarian in Maricopa County's primary election. The primary election ballots for 1,030 Maricopa County precincts in the 2002 primary election include races for 11,237 Offices (including 11,201 Precinct Committee offices, 2 County offices, 34 Justices and Constables) in addition to the state and federal candidates and numerous nonpartisan ballot measures. The cost for preparation and printing is hundreds of thousands of dollars in Maricopa County alone.
3. **Sample ballots.** Each county board of supervisors is required to mail sample ballots 11 days before the election 16-461D
4. **Early voting.** Early voting is conducted by each County Recorder who must mail primary election ballots to military and overseas voters and all others on request (ARS 16-542) within strict time frames (two days of the request). Requests for early ballots were received and processed 93 days before the election; early voting begins August 8 (33 days before the election). The County Recorder also must provide opportunities on site early voting from August 8 through September 6. 400,000 voters voted early in Maricopa County's 2000 elections.
5. **Election workers.** Each county board of supervisors hires, at county expense, all board workers for each polling place, in addition to workers for tabulation, receiving, early vote processing, and dozens of other election functions for the primary election. Recruitment and training for these workers begins in March. There are 6,600 such workers already hired for Maricopa County's primary election. ARS 16-531
6. **Mandatory training and certification.** Each county board of supervisors must train, at county expense, board workers on all aspects of conduct of the primary election. This training began in August. ARS 16-532 In addition, any county officer or employee participating in the conduct of the election must be certified months in advance through a comprehensive election official certification process. ARS 16-407

**Just the Ticket: 2002 Election Litigation and Forecast August 23, 2002**

7. **Voter calls and questions.** In addition to providing verbal and written instructions at the polling places and for early voting, and capability for English, Spanish and Native American, sight-impaired election communications, each county is responsible for responding to all voter questions and calls to ensure their ability to participate in any election. Most counties have established a STAR call center and web pages, in addition to numerous other communications through media, organizations, parties, minority language and interest groups, and other activities to ensure communications and information is available to anyone who wishes to register to vote and vote. In Maricopa County, the kick off for these presentations and communications occurred on July 23.
8. **Ballot counting, tabulation.** Each county board of supervisors manages all aspects of ballot tabulation, voting equipment and procedures, at county expense, including the voting equipment and methods used (subject to Procedures Manual 16-452) and Department of Justice Preclearance 28 CFR 51.1 et seq). Counting centers are those "selected by the county board of supervisors for the automatic counting of ballots." (ARS 16-444)
9. **Voter registration.** Each County Recorder maintains, records, processes and is charged with "official records" of all voter registrations, assignment of registrations to the county general register of voters, maintaining party affiliation information and all changes ARS 16-161 thru 16-164, and formally recognizes political party status at the county level (ARS 16-801 – 16-805)
10. **Voter notifications.** Each County Recorder must notify all voters about their election districts and party affiliation in reprecincting notices printed, labeled, mailed in spring of each election year (A.R.S. 16-412)  
This notice informs each voter about his precinct home, all the electoral districts the voter resides in, so the voter knows which candidate petitions to file, what offices he will be able to vote on
11. **Election districts and precincts and redistricting.** Each county maintains voting geographic systems and records for 58 precinct-bound election districts (16-163, assignment of electors to election districts such as congressional, legislative, etc.); establishing boundaries of numerous county-level election districts (ARS 11-212 and 11-251, supervisorial districts, 22-101 justice precincts, 16-411 voting precincts), and for hundreds of other election district boundaries and offices for other political subdivision within the county (16-163, assignment of voters to election districts and precincts, 16-205 jurisdictional boundaries for city/town/school/special district elections). See for example the geographic and demographic information available at [www.recorder.maricopa.gov](http://www.recorder.maricopa.gov)
12. **Candidate filing duties of the counties.** Each county is responsible for all aspects of candidate filing of thousands of county level offices. The Secretary of State's candidate responsibility extends to state level offices, 32 state legislative districts, 8 congressional districts, statewide offices and presidential electors in presidential election years. ARS 16-311

**Just the Ticket: 2002 Election Litigation and Forecast August 23, 2002**

13. **Nonpartisan elections.** Each County is required by law to conduct elections for political jurisdictions within their boundaries. On September 10, 2002, 275,000 Maricopa County voters will be voting on nonpartisan questions at the primary election pursuant to county contract commitments for September election 16-172, 16-204, 16-205
14. **Polling places.** Each county board of supervisors is responsible for selection of all polling places to be used in the county and publishes that information 80 days in advance of the election 16-411  
There must be one polling place per precinct, fully ADA accessible, and meeting numerous other requirements and preclearance.
15. **Voting Rights Preclearance.** Like all other covered jurisdictions, the counties must preclear *all* election changes and procedures with the U. S. Department of Justice. Each county is responsible for preclearing all election procedures, any changes thereto, and county election administration. National Voting Rights Act, Section 5 regulations 28 CFR 51.1
16. **Campaign finance enforcement.** The county elections director is the campaign finance filing officer, responsible for accepting and recording campaign finance reports, training, and making determinations of reasonable cause to believe a violation of campaign finance laws have occurred for county, school, and special district elections, measures and offices. A.R.S. 16-924
17. **Signature and voter verification.** The County Recorder, as the keeper of the voter registration rolls, is responsible for verifying voters on petitions for:  
Nomination challenge cases (A.R.S. 16-351).  
Initiative and referendum verification (A.R.S. 19-121.02).  
Recall petitions (A.R.S. 19-208.02)



**Guidelines for Redistricting\*\***  
**One of the First Steps and Among the Most Important Components of a Redistricting Plan**

**☐ Systems and Processes for Redistricting must Incorporate Opportunities for Participation and Consideration**

Plan now for the outreach, information, public notification and opportunities for involvement which will meet the needs and interests of all citizens and groups

Incorporate in Redistricting Systems and Processes what Measures and Documentation are Necessary for Soliciting and Incorporating Grass Roots Involvement, Notice, Participation and Comments from all interested persons, organizations, members of racial and language minority groups

Remember that every single proposal/map must be documented and considered in the process.

**☐ Systems and Processes Used for Districting Must Be Based First and Foremost on Customary, Traditional, Constitutionally Acceptable Districting Principles and Goals**

**1. Population Apportionment.**

One Person One Vote

Rules of Thumb for Congressional Districts: not more than ½ of 1% deviation. Much stricter than for state and local government districting.

ARS 11-212: In making the division, the supervisors shall make them "equal in population or with not more than 10% difference in population". The House and Senate fact sheets from HB 2416, Ch 237 (44<sup>th</sup> Legis. 2<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session) explain this requirement: "the population of each district shall be equal, or within a ten percent difference of *each other*". [Maricopa County uses a 5% deviation.]

In the world of redistricting there are two variations of the "10% rule".

a) "overall (total) population deviation". Eg, 1,000 persons divided by 5 districts = 200 x 10% = 20. Redistricting plans with deviations of 20 persons or less are OK without further justification or explanation.

b) "average population deviation". Eg, 1,000 persons divided by 5 districts = 200. The "average" population of each district is 200. 10% above or below 200 is acceptable: eg acceptable results could be 180, 190, 200, 210, 220 etc., resulting in a much higher deviation. This approach, and any "total population deviations" which exceed 10%, will

require justification from the county of the legitimate governmental interests necessitating the deviation.

## **2. Geographic Compactness**

Shape alone can present a circumstantial case for scrutiny. ("The shape alone of some districts may be so bizarre and irregular that their creation may only be interpreted as an effort to segregate races for purposes of voting, without regard for traditional districting principles.")

Review and Select At the Inception the Mathematical Models and Benchmarks that will Quantify Compactness of the new districts. Deviations can be measured by circles around the district's center, by connecting borders with imaginary strings, by analysis of parallelness, etc. The technique may differ, with different results, for external state boundaries (eg fingers, snakes that are given with our state borders) and even natural boundaries (eg Grand Canyon)

## **3. Geographic Contiguity**

Contiguity can also be quantified with mathematical models but Select your Definition of Contiguity now. Consider the effect your model will have on adjacent territories separated by rivers, rights of way, open space, highways.

## **4. Communities of Interest**

Identify Measures of Communities of Interest. There are numerous statistical indicators of the categories traditionally viewed as reflecting communities of interest. The categories include indicators of social, geographic, trade, school, political representation (voting coalitions), common interests, media markets, urban vs. rural character, neighborhoods, identifiable constituencies, employment, industry.

Utilize other census indicators (Tiger has identified "communities" which have no political/administrative boundaries eg Sun City, Sun Lakes, Anthem developments etc.)

Utilize other political subdivision boundaries (not otherwise included in also Number 5 below) – for example school districts, Phoenix "village" planning district boundaries, justice court boundaries, etc.)

## **5. Visible Geographic Features**

Typically these are natural and artificial features which may affect or separate communities. Transportation features are in Census Data (highways, freeways, etc.). The System should also build in other federal survey and mapping resources for landforms and geographic features (eg mountains, valleys)

## **6. City, Town and County Boundaries**

Respect for jurisdictional boundaries would also encompass the legislative divisions of these political subdivisions (such as supervisorial districts, city/town districts and wards). These administrative and political boundary lines are contained on the census data.

## **7. Party Registration and Voting**

Partisan demographics and data are legitimate criteria so long as there is no intent to minimize political party power or shut out one party from the political process. The state independent redistricting commission is prohibited from considering party registration and voting, but their work applies only to the legislative and congressional lines.

## **8. Incumbent Residency.**

Respecting or protecting the residence of an incumbent is a legitimate redistricting goal. The purpose is to respect or protect incumbent residences, so that current officeholders will not be displaced with the new lines or cause contests between incumbents.

## **9. Protecting the Cores of Existing Districts.**

This is a legitimate redistricting goal which keeps some built in continuity. This will come in handy when "proving up" or testing the redistricting results because the "change" to be judged by the Department of Justice will be the extent of change from the existing district to the new district. The cores of existing districts are not protected in Arizona's redistricting commission plan because its mandate is to start with a "clean slate" and grid-like system.

## **10. Undivided Census Tracts**

This is a specific "goal" of Arizona's redistricting guidelines for the state independent redistricting commission – to avoid dividing census tracts if at all practicable. *This guideline does not apply to redistricting of any other county, city or governmental organization in Arizona unless the county adopts it as a guideline.* Currently there are census tracts that are divided by legislative district lines.

## **11. Competitiveness Should be Favored.**

This is a specific "goal" of Arizona's independent redistricting guidelines for the state independent redistricting commission. *It does not apply to redistricting of any other county, city or governmental organization in Arizona unless the county incorporates it as a criteria.* Competitiveness is really a "test" of the outcomes of mapping and districting results – similar to those listed below that the courts and DOJ will use.

## **12. Others**

There are other redistricting criteria recognized by the courts as race neutral and traditional guidelines.

**☐ Systems and Processes for Redistricting must also Meet Constitutional Standards by Which the Plans Will be Evaluated (DOJ, Courts) (28 CFR 51.59)**

These are the Tests which the Plans must Pass, once the districts are mapped in accordance with the goals above:

The extent to which:

- 1. Population is malapportioned, denying or abridging minority rights to vote**
- 2. Minority voting strength is reduced - guidelines  
Rules of Thumb for Retrogression**
- 3. Minority voting strength is submerged into larger electoral units (stacking)**
- 4. Minority concentrations are fragmented among districts (cracking)**
- 5. Minorities are overconcentrated in one or more districts (packing)**
- 6. Alternative plans satisfied legitimate redistricting guidelines**
- 7. Plans depart from objective redistricting criteria - or ignores compactness, contiguity, inexplicable configurations, natural or artificial boundaries**
- 8. Plans inconsistent with the county's own internal redistricting guidelines.**

---

**\*\*Note:** See also "The Realists' Guide to Redistricting: Avoiding the Legal Pitfalls", American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill 60611

2001 Redistricting  
Board of Supervisors / Precincts

- I. DO THE MATH – 5% Rule
- II. Identify Communication Sources (keep a list for submission)
  - a. Internet
  - b. Newspaper
  - c. Community group bulletins
  - d. Cities/ Towns / Counties
  - e. Indian Nations
  - f. Congressional Offices
  - g. State Government
  - h. League of Cities
  - i. Association of Counties
- III. Compilation of documentation for Justice
  - a. Public comment by phone, fax, email, letter, etc.
  - b. Maps submitted by public, groups or individuals
  - c. Advertisements and all notices generated in number I above
- IV. Public Hearings
  - a. Posting Notices
    - i. Translating into Spanish
    - ii. Native Language – check Native American language coverage needs
    - iii. Provide phone number, email address, fax number and mailing address for public to contact office
  - b. Identify Board of Supervisors meeting locations
  - c. Identify Public Hearing locations
  - d. ADA Advisory notice
  - e. Court Reporter (make transcriptions available for BOS members)
  - f. Sun Sounds or equivalent – if available

- g. Translator for the hearing impaired
- h. Spanish language translator
- i. Make maps available
  - i. Current maps
  - ii. Proposed maps
  - iii. All proposed maps
- j. Sign in sheets
- k. Time line – public information packet (on or before December 1<sup>st</sup>, the BOS must meet to adopt new lines and precincts)

V. Data

- a. Provide demographic and voter registration data (by party) for current and proposed maps.
- b. All maps submitted by the public and all maps created by staff, Board of Supervisors, etc. must be submitted to Justice with demographic and voter registration data.
- c. Provide reason why map is rejected or accepted

VI. Making good decisions

- a. Communities of Interest
- b. Adjacent
- c. Contiguous
- d. Compact

VII. Submission

- a. 30-day notice – with information of how to contact DOJ

# Appendix Tab 5



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Wednesday, March 5, 2003**



**Kiva – City Hall**  
**3939 N. Drinkwater Boulevard**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE – PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Wednesday, March 5, 2003**

Present:	Susan Bitter Smith	William McCluskey
	James Derouin	Michael Pickett
	Suzanne Klapp	Roberta Pilcher
	Barbara Klein	Wendy Riddell
	George Knowlton	Donald Scott
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**OVERVIEW OF COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE  
AND INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith provided an overview of the mission and purpose of the Task Force and introduced the members present.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

**Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith opened the Public Hearing at 6:10 p.m.**

William Chamberlain, 8231 E. Fairmount Avenue, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a district system. Patricia Badenoch, 5027 N. 71<sup>st</sup> Place, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of an eight-member, four-district system and provided written comments on her recommendations (attached). Loren H. Langslet, 2521 N. Miller Road, Scottsdale, spoke on behalf of himself, James W. McGill, 2523 N. Miller Road, Scottsdale, and Patricia Dooher, 4701 N. 68<sup>th</sup> Street, 133, Scottsdale. All were in favor of a district system.

Copies of the comment cards are attached.

**Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith closed the Public Hearing at 6:30 p.m.**

**CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith thanked everyone for their participation and provided contact information to members of the public who want to provide written comments:

*Donna Bronski, City Attorney's Office, 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd., Scottsdale, AZ 85251.  
[citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov](mailto:citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov)*

**ADJOURNMENT**

Meeting was adjourned at 6:32 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 11, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 5th day of March 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 12th day of March 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings,  
whether or not you wish to speak

All cards **MUST** be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item.  
Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to  
speakers representing two or more persons.



MAR 05 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN MEETING DATE MAR 04 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR  
ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 8231 E. FAIRMOUNT AVE ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480 945 0296 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

*Public comments are limited to items not otherwise listed on the agenda. Citizens may complete one speaker/citizen comment card per night and submit it to the City Clerk before or during the meeting. Council will listen to your remarks, but is prohibited by state law from discussing items which are not specifically listed on the agenda and posted at least 24-hours before the meeting begins.*

**This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.**



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings, whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item. Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to speakers representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they represent must be submitted together.



PLEASE PRINT NAME PATRICIA Badenoch MEETING DATE MAR 05 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 5027N. 71ST ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 949-9549 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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**SCOTTSDALE DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE**  
**MARCH 5<sup>TH</sup> 2003**  
**Patty Badenoch**

As you know I have attended your meetings and it is very apparent that it isn't a question as to whether or not we should remain the same. This so far has turned into more of a steering committee toward a district system. No argument of yet has been deliberated to maintain what we have. It hasn't been a very balanced approach. Task force members have had little to say. No provision has been provided for public input until now. Not a customary practice from my experience. In fact, this is the first! I believe that at the very least, the chair should afford the common courtesy of at least seeing that there are enough extra handout materials for those observing.

It is the expressed intent of this Mayor and Council to be open and corporative in the spirit of law if nothing else. Carol Jagger, has been wonderful in providing me with much of the information all of you have and I publicly wish to thank her for all her help. Without her help I would not have a clue tonight.

**DISTRICTING:**

Election System Reform

Best advantage: Service/Delivery

Advance communication

Least advantage: And I quote-

"Would you rather have a representative from your neighborhood who shares none of your views, or would you rather be represented by someone outside of your neighborhood but who supports your views?"

**The latter is what we thought we at least have now. However, there is a growing concern that we no longer have even that! Hence a perfect breeding ground for discontents supporting districting.**

If we go to a District System with the information I have read so far the following represent some consideration.

**I prefer the MMD- Multi-Member District**

**Due to our particular conformation and knowing that our demographics in terms of population growth will continue to change our ideal method to start would be to increase our council to eight members and divide our city into four districts and keep our mayoral election at large.**

- 1) Review and consider numbers of staff members serving the council relative to comparable numbers serving in other municipalities of our general size and nature.
- 2) Recommend a review and adjustment evaluation of budget allocated for each council member.
- 3) Recommend and evaluation of salaries relative to the enormous time spent serving on the council.
- 4) Term limits to remain the same.
- 5) Elections remain nonpartisan! It's interesting, we have a Republican majority

for registered voters but a Democratic majority on the council. How did that happen?

- 6) Majority results maintained by which winners are determined by minimum 50%plus 1 vote. The (IRV) Instant Runoff voting is an interesting concept and should be evaluated.
- 7) Mayor is elected at large not appointed by council.
- 8) Hire an attorney to go through the justice system unless in the hiring of a consultant all bases are covered.
- 9) Formulate Ballot initiative after through out-reach.  
Decide on one option. Two options risk canceling each other out and you are back to the drawing board. The process is delayed and may become cost prohibitive.
- 9) Redistrict before every election or until population seems to have stabilized.  
Remember the importance to involve citizens and to keep neighborhoods together.
- 10) Recommend that every effort be afforded for citizens to be apprised, notified and encouraged to attend each of the other district meetings ... not just their own.  
Why? To build community civic leadership citizens need the opportunity to educate and inform one another of the city's big picture so that each district can elect informed representatives.
- 11) Mayor and Council needs to balance appointments to boards and commissions so there is equal representation.

---

My thanks in particular to task force member Barbara Klein for information given on major election systems.



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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All cards **MUST** be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item. Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to speakers representing two or more persons.

MAR 05 2003

~~MAR 01 2003~~

PLEASE PRINT NAME Loren H. Langslet MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 2521 N. Miller Rd Scottsdale AZ ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 480 990-9315 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Districts

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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**This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.**



Donated June



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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All cards MUST be submitted BEFORE public testimony has begun on the item. Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time MAY be granted to speakers representing two or more persons.



PLEASE PRINT NAME JAMES W ACGILL MEETING DATE MAR 05 2003  
~~MAR 04 2003~~

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 2523 N Miller Rd ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 480-949-0749 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD *(see other side)*

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

Public comments are limited to items not otherwise listed on the agenda. Citizens may complete one speaker/citizen comment card per night and submit it to the City Clerk before or during the meeting. Council will listen to your remarks, but is prohibited by state law from discussing items which are not specifically listed on the agenda and posted at least 24-hours before the meeting begins.

This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION.

- The chair will call your name when it is your turn to speak.
- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments

*I wish to yield my speaking time to  
her tonight. I*

*Dated June*



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings whether or not you wish to speak.

All cards **MUST** be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item.  
Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to speakers representing two or more persons.



MAR 05 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME PATRICIA Doohar MEETING DATE MAR 04 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 4701 N 68th St #133 Scottsdale ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480-481-9397 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD. — *See over*

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments

I Choose to yield my Speaking  
time to Loren Langset

Thank you,

# Appendix Tab 6



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**MINUTES**

A request was made to amend the minutes of the March 5, 2003 District Advisory Task Force Public Hearing to remove the name of Task Force member Jeff Abts and include the name of William McCluskey to the list of the members present at the meeting.

**Hearing no further additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the March 4, 2003 meeting as submitted, and the minutes of the March 5, 2003 public hearing as amended. William McCluskey so moved, which was seconded by Jim Derouin. Motion passed unanimously.**

**GENERAL DISCUSSION BY TASK FORCE ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF DISTRICT SYSTEMS**

Each member of the Task Force was given the opportunity to indicate their preliminary position regarding districting based on the information and testimony received to date.

Those who indicated an initial preference for districts focused on four types of districting systems:

- A six-district system where voters elect the Mayor at large and six Council Members by district.
- A three-district system where voters elect the Mayor at large and six Council Members by district (two per district).



## **Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

**Page 2**

- A three-district system where voters elect the Mayor at large, three Council Members by district (one per district) and three Council Members at large.
- A four-district system where voters elect the Mayor at large, four Council Members by district and two Council Members at large.

Several comments were made regarding the need for additional public input. It was also suggested that the Task Force make recommendations to the Council on how a districting system should be implemented. Concern was raised against placing more than one district question on the ballot because it might cause voter confusion. Several members raised questions regarding budgetary implications and expressed support for addressing this issue in the final report to Council. Another member asked staff to arrange to have an advocate of at-large systems speak to the group.

### **SPEAKERS**

District Advisory Task Force Member George Knowlton gave a presentation in favor of a six-district system (Attachment 1).

District Advisory Task Force Vice Chair James Derouin gave a presentation in favor of districting (Attachment 2).

District Advisory Task Force Member Barbara Klein gave a presentation in favor of looking at alternative voting systems or, if that is not a viable consideration, keeping the current system (Attachment 3).

Dr. Klein was asked if she could provide a list of cities that have changed from a single member district to another system. Dr. Klein will provide this information to staff, and staff will distribute it to the Task Force members.

District Advisory Task Force Member William McCluskey gave a presentation in favor of a district system (Attachment 4).

### **DISCUSS AND DETERMINE LOGISTICS FOR DRAFTING FINAL REPORT**

The Task Force Chair, Susan Bitter Smith, and Vice Chair, Jim Derouin, will draft a preliminary report based on the discussions and presentations made during the meeting. The report will focus on the four district options that were identified by Task Force members who support a district system. The report will include a section describing the work that the Task Force members have done to date, followed by an outline of the options under consideration. The Chair reminded the group that the document is meant to be an attempt to capture their discussions in draft form, and that it will be up to them to fine-tune it. Once the members of the Task Force have revised the draft document, it will be used to solicit public comment.

It was noted that several members asked to have the issue of cost and budgetary impact addressed in the report. In addition, one member would like to see costs classified as either mandatory or discretionary (for example, the cost of printing the different ballots is mandatory, the cost for additional staff is discretionary). Staff will obtain information on transition costs from other cities and provide this information to the Chair and Vice Chair for inclusion in the report.

**DISCUSSION OF FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE AND AGENDA ITEMS**

**Task Force member George Knowlton made a motion to include a public comment period on all future District Advisory Task Force meeting agendas. The motion was seconded by Task Force member Roberta Pilcher and passed unanimously.**

A Task Force member asked if, with staff's assistance, new ways to obtain citizen input regarding districting could be implemented, including placing a flyer on various counters throughout the city (for example, public libraries, citizen centers, Scottsdale Historical Center, recreation offices, and mailed to various Homeowner Associations throughout Scottsdale). In addition, staff was asked to arrange to have announcements made throughout the day on Channel 11 and by the Mayor at the beginning of each Council meeting.

The group was reminded that they could write individual letters to the editors of the Tribune and the Republic asking the public to participate and provide feedback to the Task Force.

A location for the April 8 Public Hearing still needs to be secured.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member Wendy Riddell seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 9:08 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 25, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 11th day of March 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 1**



**Council Districts?**

2

**W**

**?**

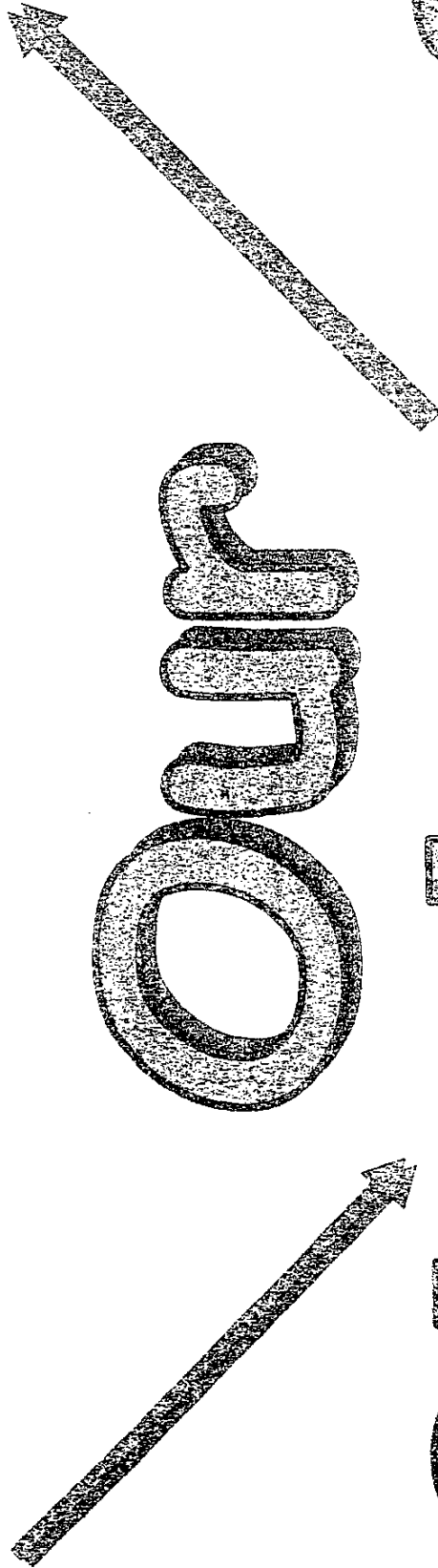
# To Reduce the Chance For:

- 1) Coalitions to Benefit a Select Few
- 2) Minimal Neighborhood Representation
- 3) Minimal Neighborhood Accountability
- 4) Inability to Initiate a Successful Recall
- 5) The Inability to Solve City Problems

# To Increase the Chance For:

- 1) More Citizens to become Involved
- 2) Neighborhoods to have Full Representation
- 3) Councilperson Fully Accountable to Districts
- 4) Ability to Initiate a Successful Recall
- 5) Much More Input to Solve City Problems

What Are



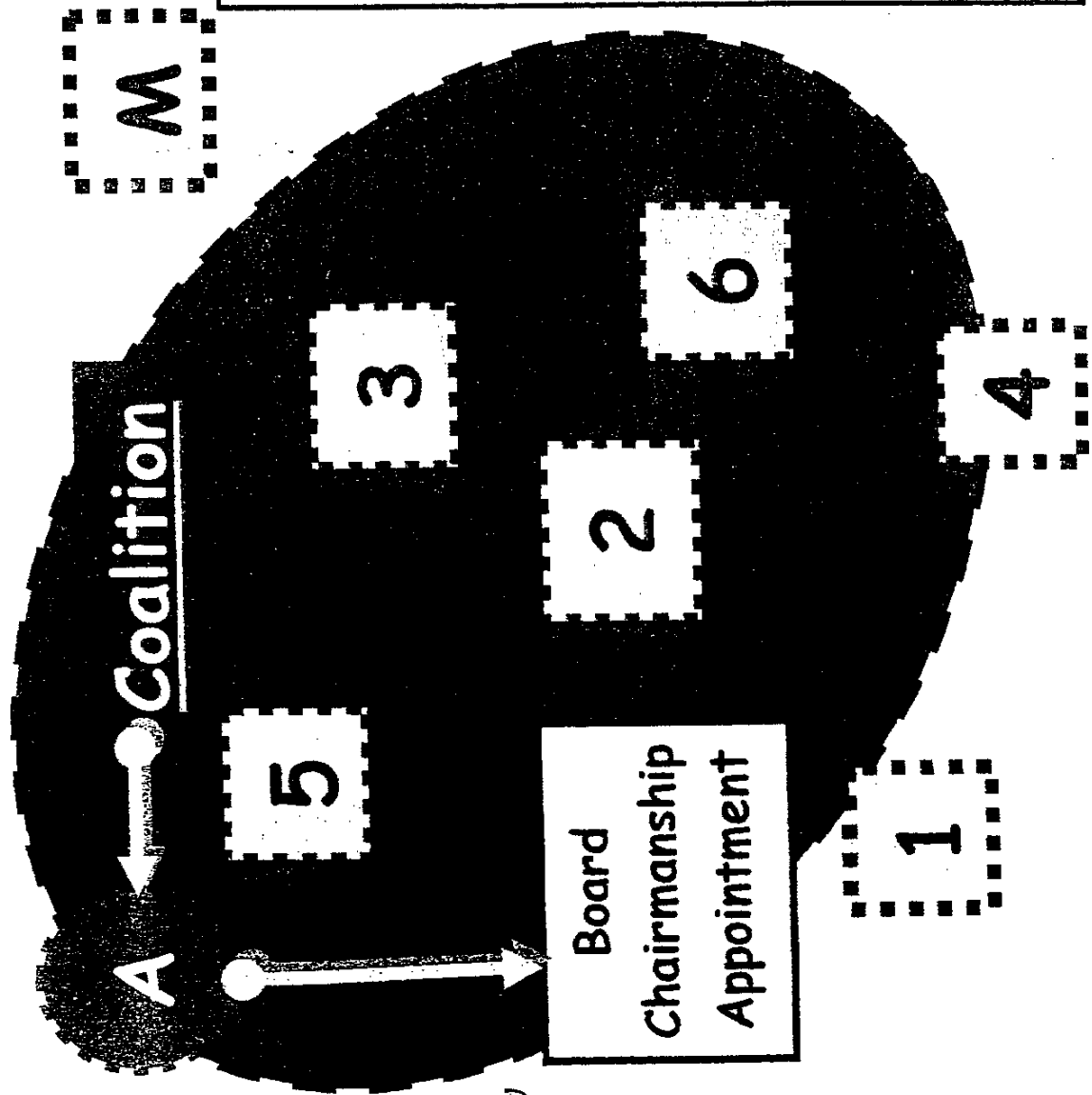
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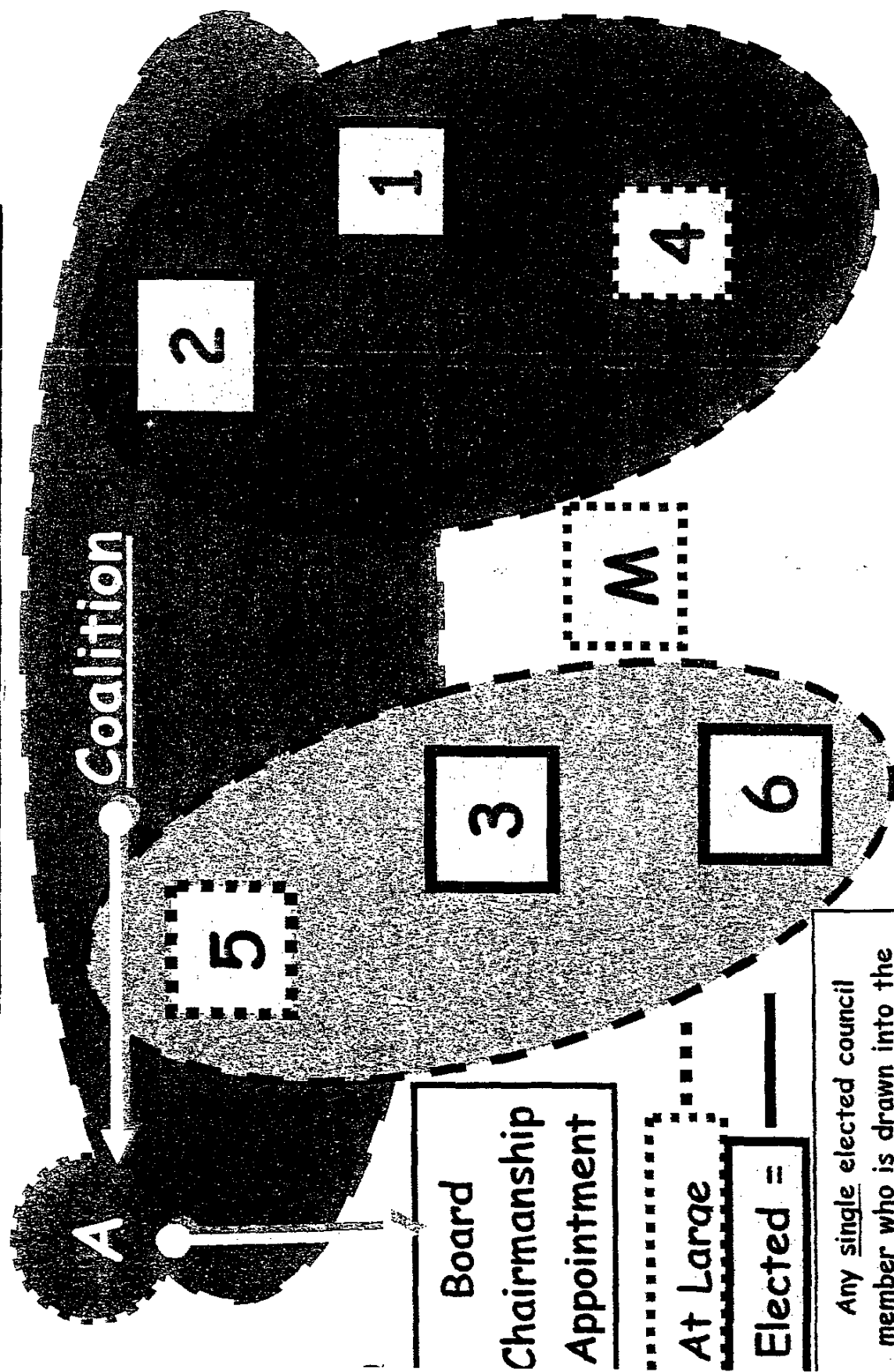
# "At Large"



Under any "At Large" government, any coalition or combination of coalitions can become the majority of the Council. The only recourse the electorate has is a recall action.

Under the Arizona State Constitution, citizens must obtain verifiable signatures of 25% of the total votes from the last election for that position, divided by the number of positions filled for the office which is the subject of the recall. Under a separate District system, the number of signatures needed would be about 1/6<sup>th</sup> the At-Large amount.

# At Large/District



## 2 Council Districts

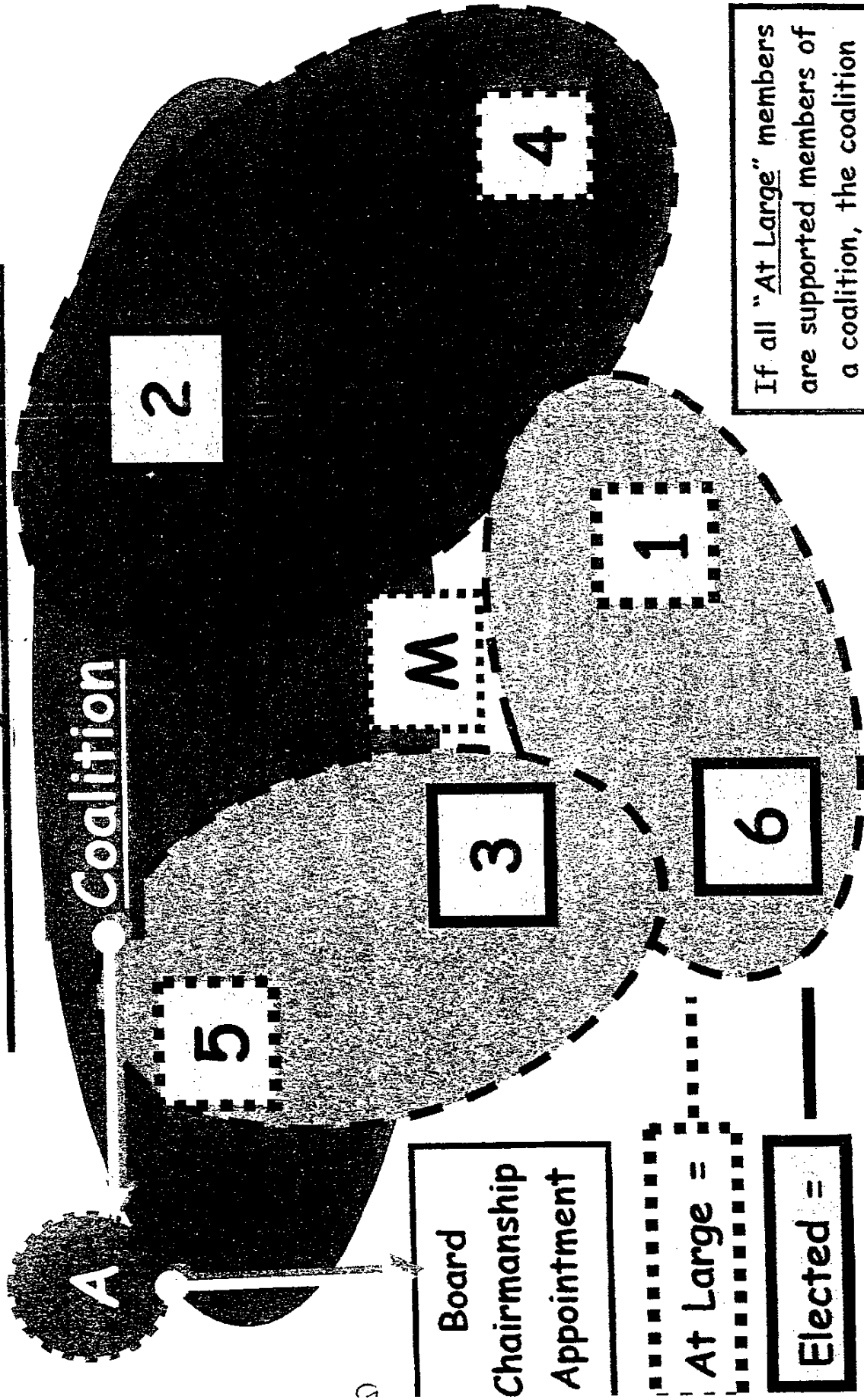
Board  
Chairmanship  
Appointment

At Large

Elected =

Any single elected council member who is drawn into the coalition gives the coalition a council majority.

# At Large/District



If all "At Large" members are supported members of a coalition, the coalition has a Council majority.

## 3 Council Districts

Board  
Chairmanship  
Appointment

At Large =

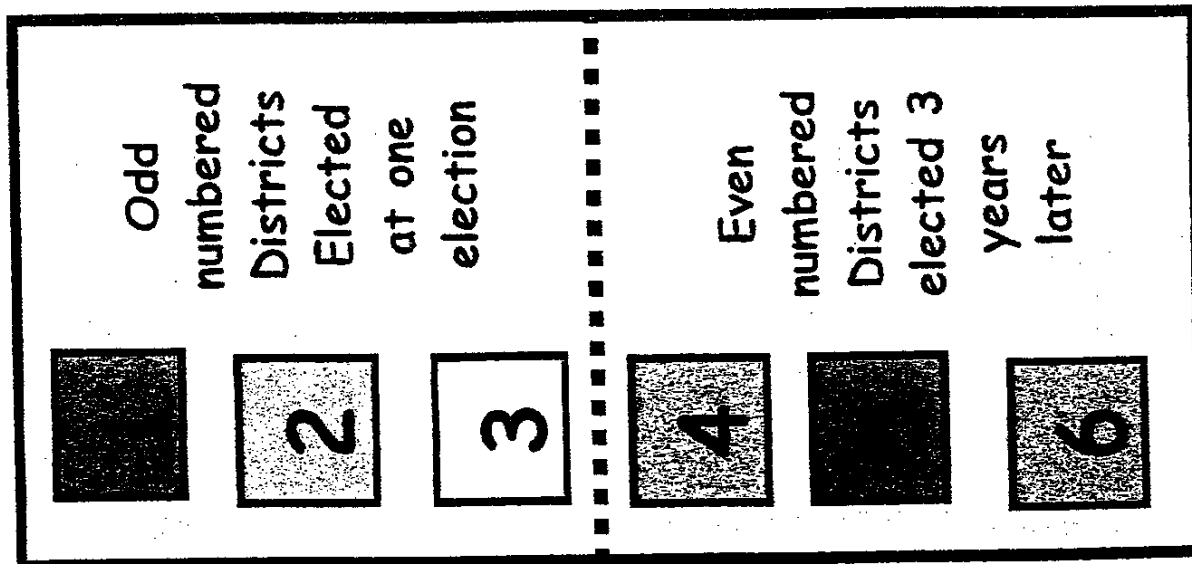
Elected =

# 6 Separate Districts



Each District Councilperson is elected separately by each Districts voters. Any coalitions built by or between Councilpersons of other Districts which are not in the best interest of either the City and/or the Districts would cause the Councilperson(s) involved to be subject to a recall by the voters of the affected District(s).

E L E C T E D	M	A T / L A R G E
---------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------



**Let's Solve the Problem...**

**6 separate Council Districts**

**with Equal, Elected Representation**

**for ALL Citizens of the City**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 2**



## Points of Information

All information used has been taken from city general election 2002 or census 2000 sources

City Population:	202,705	Size of City:	184.2 Sq. Mi.
Residents over 18:	163,540	Length:	32 miles
Registered Voters:	110,644	Width:	3 to 12 miles

City population south of Doubletree Ranch Road	=	50%
City population south of Shea Boulevard	=	65%
City population south of Frank Lloyd Wright	=	85%

Council Members south of Camelback Road	=	0
Council Members south of Shea Boulevard	=	1
Council Members south of Frank Lloyd Wright	=	3
Council Members north of Frank Lloyd Wright	=	3

Possible Forms of Representation:	· At large
	· 6 members separately elected by district; with Mayor at large
	· Blended

Time frame:	Vote on new system March 2004
	1 <sup>st</sup> set of 3 new council persons elected in 2006
	2 <sup>nd</sup> set of 3 new council persons elected in 2008

### **Scottsdale by Comparison I**

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Cities w/pop. Of 180,000-280,000	48	100%
· Council District	27	56%
· At-Large (Scottsdale)	9	19%
· Blended	12	25%

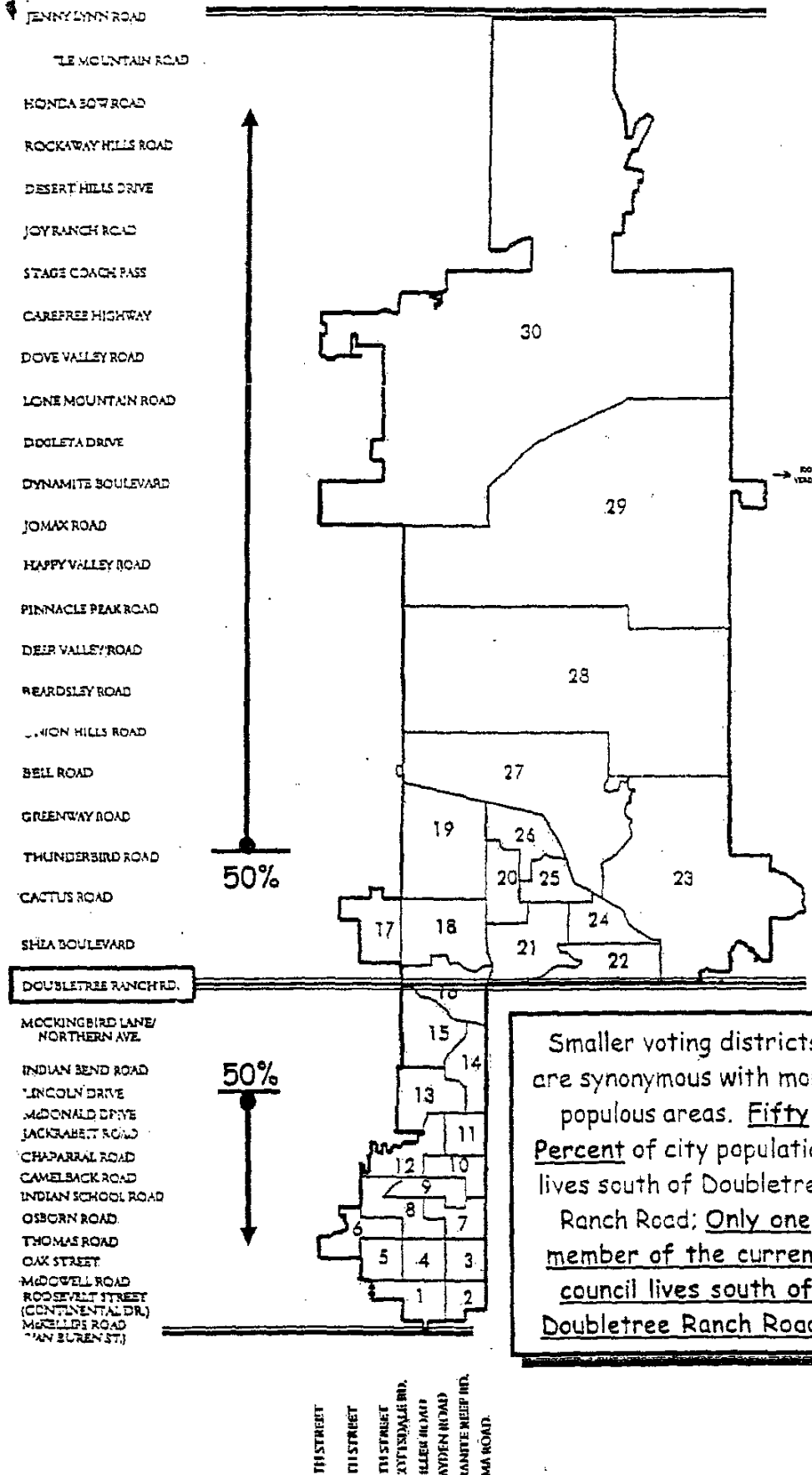
### **Scottsdale by Comparison II**

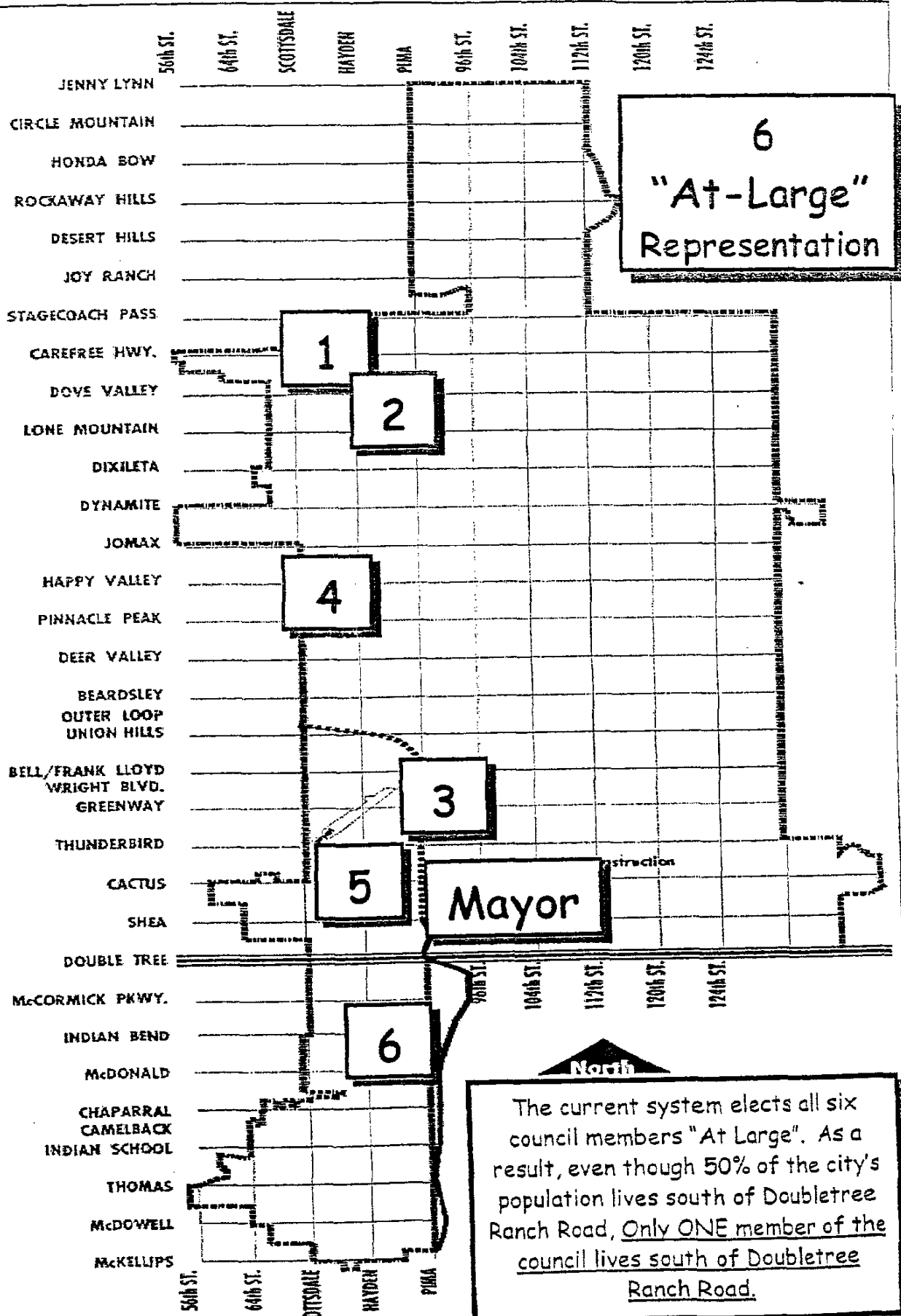
<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Peer Comparison</u>
Area	6
Density	42
Median Home Value	4
Median Income	3
Growth*	2

\*Since 1980 based on housing construction

City of Scottsdale  
2002 Voting Districts

Ciudad de Scottsdale  
2002 Distrito Votador





City of Scottsdale  
2002 Voting Districts

Ciudad de Scottsdale  
2002 Distrito Votador

1 JENNY LYNN ROAD

CIRCLE MOUNTAIN ROAD

LUNDA BOW ROAD

ROCKAWAY HILLS ROAD

DESERT HILLS DRIVE

JOY RANCH ROAD

STAGE COACH PASS

CAREFREE HIGHWAY

DOVE VALLEY ROAD

LONE MOUNTAIN ROAD

DODLEY A DRIVE

DYNAMITE BOULEVARD

JOMAX ROAD

HAPPY VALLEY ROAD

PINNACLE PEAK ROAD

DEER VALLEY ROAD

BEARDSLEY ROAD

IRON HILLS ROAD

BELL ROAD

GREENWAY ROAD

THUNDERBIRD ROAD

CACTUS ROAD

SHEA BOULEVARD

DOUBLETREE RANCH RD.

MOCKINGBIRD LANE/  
NORTHERN AVE.

INDIAN BEND ROAD

LINCOLN DRIVE

MCDONALD DRIVE

JACKQUART ROAD

CHAPARRAL ROAD

CAMELBACK ROAD

INDIAN SCHOOL ROAD

OSBORN ROAD

THOMAS ROAD

OAK STREET

MCDOWELL ROAD

ROOSEVELT STREET

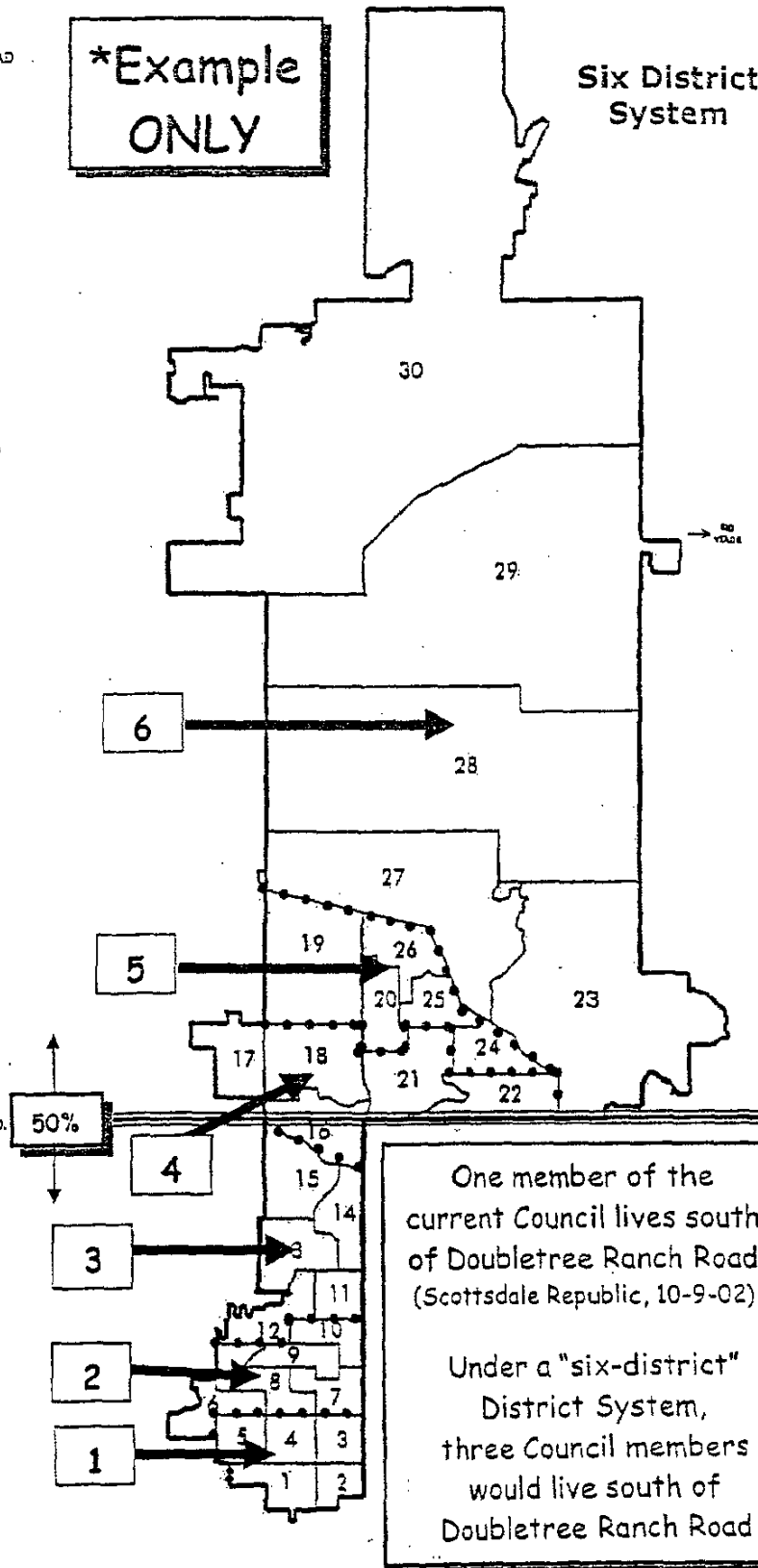
(CONTINENTAL DR.)

MURPHY ROAD

(VAN BUREN ST.)

**\*Example  
ONLY**

**Six District  
System**

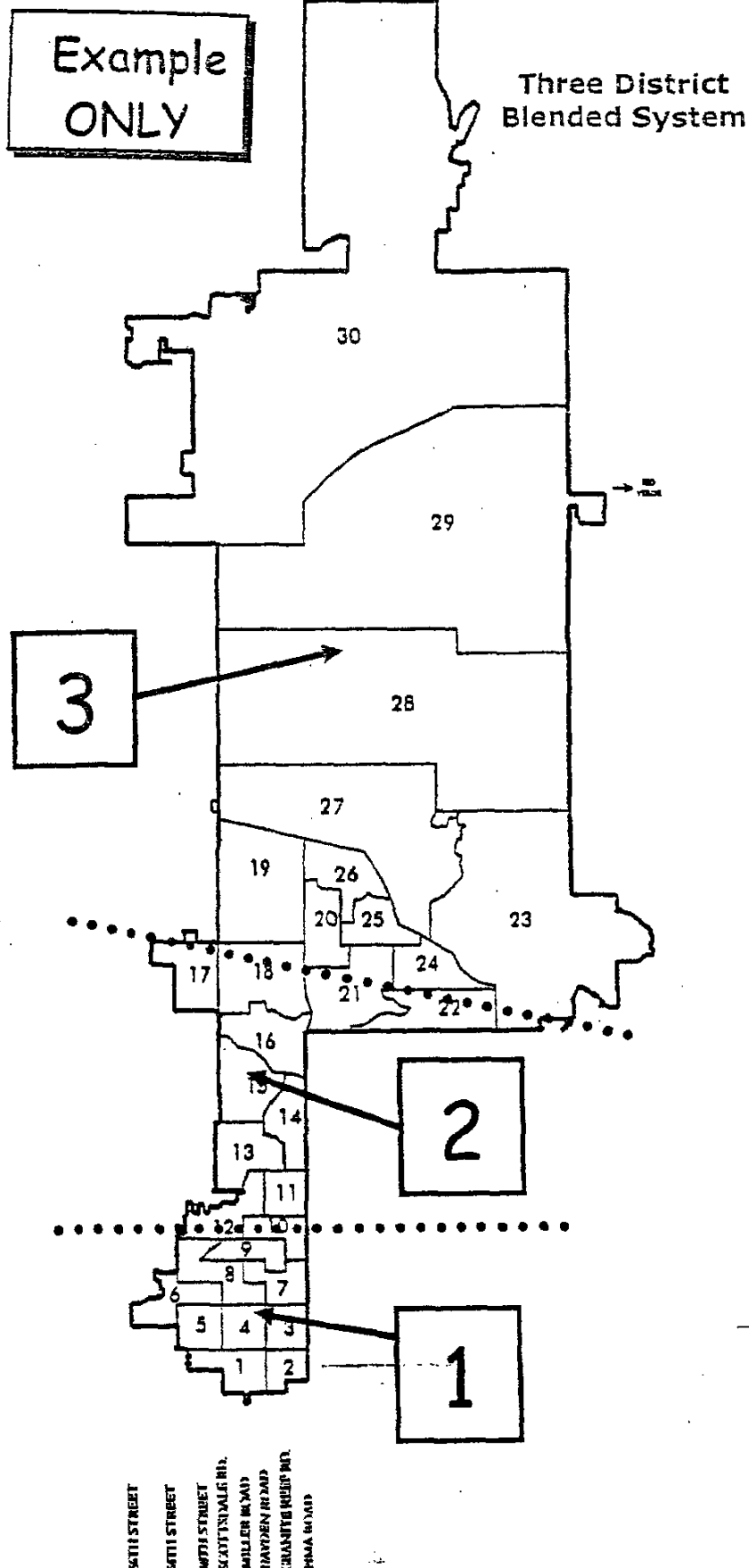


50TH STREET  
40TH STREET  
30TH STREET  
SCOTTSDALE RD.  
MILLER ROAD  
HAYDEN ROAD  
GRANITE HILL RD.  
PIMA ROAD

City of Scottsdale  
2002 Voting Districts

Ciudad de Scottsdale  
2002 Distrito Votador

JENNY LYNN ROAD  
CIRCLE MOUNTAIN ROAD  
LONDA BOW ROAD  
ROCKAWAY HILLS ROAD  
DESERT HILLS DRIVE  
JOY RANCH ROAD  
STAGE COACH PASS  
CAREFREE HIGHWAY  
DOVE VALLEY ROAD  
LONE MOUNTAIN ROAD  
DOOLEY DRIVE  
DYNAMITE BOULEVARD  
JOMAX ROAD  
HAPPY VALLEY ROAD  
PINNACLE PEAK ROAD  
DEER VALLEY ROAD  
BEARDSLEY ROAD  
UNION HILLS ROAD  
BELL ROAD  
GREENWAY ROAD  
THUNDERBIRD ROAD  
CACTUS ROAD  
SHEA BOULEVARD  
DOUBLETREE RANCH RD.  
MOCKINGBIRD LANE/  
NORTHERN AVE.  
INDIAN BEND ROAD  
LINCOLN DRIVE  
MCDONALD DRIVE  
JACKRABBIT ROAD  
CHAPARRAL ROAD  
CAMELBACK ROAD  
INDIAN SCHOOL ROAD  
OSBORN ROAD  
THOMAS ROAD  
OAK STREET  
MCDOWELL ROAD  
ROOSEVELT STREET  
(CONTINENTAL DR.)  
WHEELERS ROAD  
(VAN BUREN ST.)



"I am not in favor of districts at all because I do not believe that there are enough valid candidates from the entire City to create enough competition with the system the way it is now, much less from set districts which are even more limited."

Letter to DAFT  
February 28, 2003

"My problem with districts is that there aren't people in every geographical area qualified and willing to serve. You need to look for people active in the community, not just where they live. There are only 20 to 30 people in this city willing to serve on the City Council and very few of them live in the south."

*Scottsdale Views*  
November 27, 2002

**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

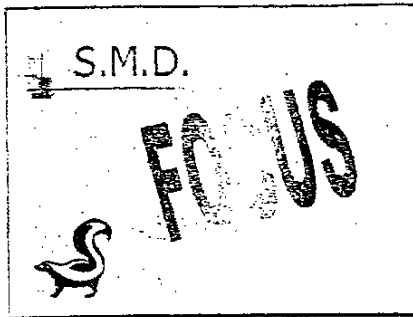
**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 3**



Slide

1



I am going to speak against the SMD  
March 11, 2003:  
Attachment #3

Grandma used to say; Some opinions are about as welcomed as a skunk at a lawn party - I will try to stick to facts.

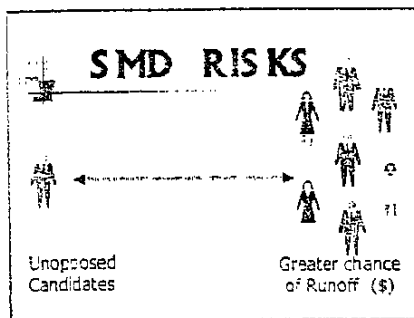
Bear with me - mostly going to read so I don't ramble.

Hold any Questions until end so I have enough time to finish)

(Single Member District, one seat per district is abbreviated throughout as SMD)

Slide

2

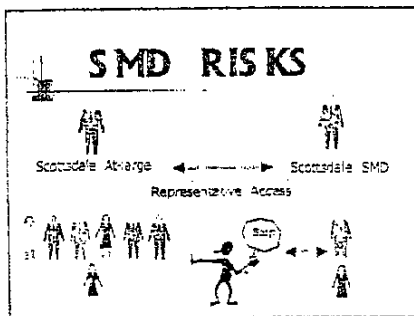


One of the common complaints of SMDs is an increased tendency to run Unopposed candidates. When a single candidate is unopposed voters lose options of choice.

On the other hand.....if too many candidates are running for a single seat the odds of one winning 51% are decreased - leading to a greater number of runoff elections & greater expense.

Slide

3



Another important issue is Representative Access. Many residents will jump to the conclusion that the only way to increase accountability to their neighborhood is by SMD, but this not a guarantee.

\*\*

With our current system, the ear of the whole council & mayor is available to the voice of every voter.

The odds of all council members turning a deaf ear is very unlikely.

\*\*

Under Ideal conditions, the 'accountable' district Representative can be great for neighborhood influence, but it is putting all eggs in one basket. If the voter can't connect with their representative or find their views diametrically opposed to the council member, they will have little chance for good representation until the next election.

\*\*

With SMD, the voters lose their ability to influence the makeup of the council at large.

Slide  
4

## SMD RISKS

All Votes DO NOT count equally - depending on voter turnout within districts.

Scottsdale SMD

... This means that the vote of someone casting their vote in a district with low turnout carries greater influence than the vote of someone voting in a district with a larger turnout.

Think about this.

One of the six council members for the entire city could be elected by just a handful of people in a district having low turnout.

Slide  
5

## Incumbent Advantage

- Name recognition (stronger in 1 of 1 SMD than 1 of 6 at-large)
- More easily run unopposed - dilutes power of voters
- Incumbent must be considered in line drawing of any new re-districting

Scottsdale SMD

If someone's objective is to entrench a favorite candidate, they might support SMDs, but most times we don't like the idea of incumbents being entrenched.

And incumbents must be given the advantage at every re-districting time to keep their core & themselves in the same district.

Incumbents also present another problem. Even if opposed, they have a significant advantage. This may be due to media exposure or other factors leading to name recognition.

To some degree this problem is present in all elections, but it is emphasized in SMD. Name recognition is stronger in a field of 1 out of 1 than 1 out of 6.

Slide  
6

## Districting Roulette

Districts can disrupt neighborhoods and divide communities of interest in favor of other communities of interest. It is NOT a perfect puzzle.

Slide  
7

Even when districts are strictly legal, results do not always seem sensible. That was the case in the late 90's when San Francisco was contemplating a new district system.

\*\*

This group expressed the feeling of many that the benefit was not worth the risk

---- And they chose another way.




This district construction often leads to the common accusation of unfair gerrymandering -- even when using independent, non-partisan line drawers.

Slide  
8

**Woes of Forming Districts**

A conundrum - how do you form districts sensitive and fair to minorities, offering full representation to all without ever addressing race or even asking about race?

Answer: By throwing money at a hit-and-miss process.



Packing      Cracking      Stacking

There are many woes of forming districts.

Part of the problem is this conundrum....

\*\*\*\* (Can't look like Rorschach ink blot tests either)

Before you think this isn't your problem, but that of line drawers - consider this. OUR problem is that the answer to the conundrum is taxpayer money.

\*\*

And I am not being disrespectful by calling it hit and miss, because that is how it has to be preformed. Every map drawn has to be evaluated - even if it is a map you have rejected. You never know if you get it right on the minority count until the job is done. You may have to repeat this process multiple times and the defense of any challenges adds to the cost.

Slide  
9

**Preclearance States**  
**PAY MORE**  
This means Scottsdale also

**Arizona**  
Along with Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Virginia (and some parts of other states)

Must seek approval from US Justice Department for changes in election laws or practices to ensure that we do not dilute the voting strength of racial minorities.

... AZ is a Preclearance state and has to abide by special rules due to past transgressions.

\*\*

Scottsdale has an 11.6% minority population, and a growing Asian community. As part of a Preclearance state, this causes additional expenses involving Sections 2 & 5 of Voting Rights Act, because of all the standards of proof demanded by the Justice dept.

(Public hearings, information considered/rejected, notices, all maps)

SMDs were initially very successful at curbing gerrymandering against minorities -

To understand why this has changed - I just want to mention some history.

Slide  
10

**SMDs became harder to use**

1965 Voting Rights Act  
1967 Single Member Districts (Mandate to gerrymander)  
1981 Amendment: introduced "minority opportunity districts"  
1993 Shaw v. Reno (Decided you still had to abide by basic standards but couldn't use the racial as to draw lines to begin with - and you couldn't draw minority based districts)  
So white districts have to be roughly equal in people (not VAP) also have to meet all minority req.(s)  
SMD not accomplishing the ultimate goal of full representation

'65 VRA

'67 SMD mandated as way to represent minorities.

'75 (not up there) brought the rights for Language minorities (including Spanish, Native American & some Asian languages)

'82 "Minority opportunity districts" developed because SMDs were still gerrymandered and poorly representing minorities

'93 Shaw v Reno ....still trying to improve the SMD system, added complexity and expense - when reverse discrimination was added to the picture.

VAP - voting age population (Scottsdale 35-36K district)

\*\*

The Justice Department wants good representation - and so do we.

Is anyone addressing the problems of the SMD?

Slide  
11

No one ever changed from  
SMD to another system??????

**NOT TRUE !!!**

Since 1987, well over 100 communities have  
changed from SMD.

50 have chosen "FULL REPRESENTATION"

Others in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Washington, DC  
and NY have adopted Limited Voting.

50s are pending in a minimum of 13 other states  
And one nationally.

states: Vermont, Utah, Florida, Minnesota,  
Maine, California, Hawaii, New Mexico, New  
York, Virginia, Illinois Washington and Louisiana.

The house bill Congress 2004 Commission Act (HR 506)  
sponsored by Representative Alcee Hastings (D/FL) would  
create a commission to analyze both the size of Congress  
and the method representatives are elected. HR 506  
specifically cites PR and Cumulative Voting as methods  
that should be examined.

Slide  
12

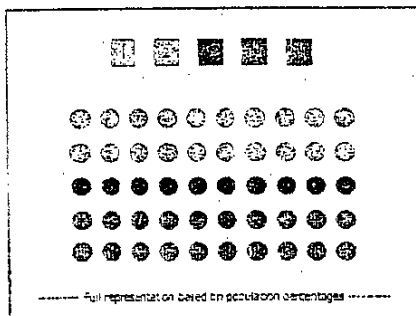
Proportional Representation  
**FULL REPRESENTATION**

A democratic system in which groups  
of voters with similar interests gain  
representation in "proportion" to their  
voting strength.

[Pause don't read]

Everyone, including all of us in this room, wants to  
see full representation.

Slide  
13

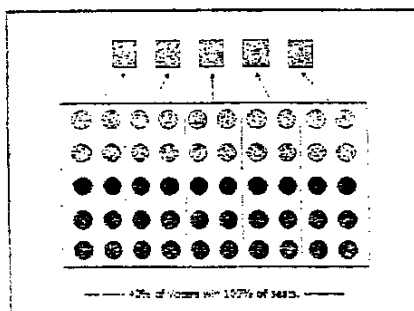


Graph shows ideal proportional or Full representation

If the group of colored circles here represents the  
population, and the places above are the seats they  
are contending for, we would expect the group of  
GREEN DOTS, 40% of the population, to get 40%  
of the vote.

Simply put, proportional representation (PR) is the  
notion that in a true democracy, groups of voters  
gain representation in proportion to their  
comparative strength among the votership.

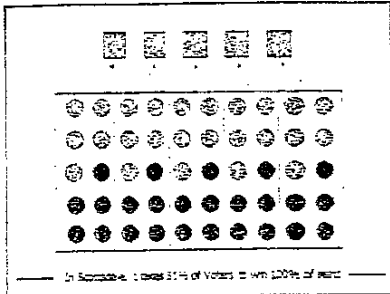
Slide  
14



If we add these lines, representing districts, do we  
still see proportional representation?

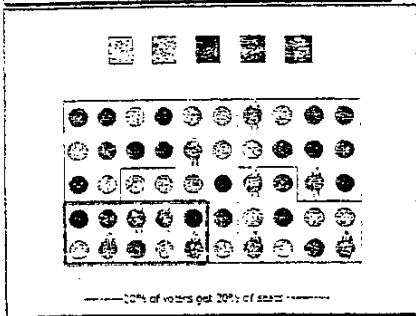
No, we now have a case in which 40% of voters,  
the GREEN DOT PEOPLE, won all 100% of the  
elected seats.

Slide  
15



Luckily. In Scottsdale it takes a majority of voters to pick a winner - but this does not mean there would necessarily be 'Full Representation' as we can see here.

Slide  
16



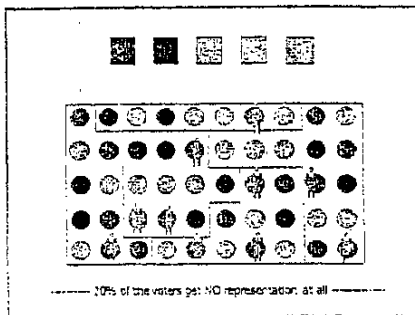
In this case the RED DOT PEOPLE, who are 20% of the population, get 20% of the winning seats, as seen in the winning squares above.

This may be ideal, but in reality - because of all the requirements of the law, it is impossible to reach this ideal for all interest groups by using SMD

Not all interest groups are minorities (by law) but they can have a minority voice.

Under a districting system, whether or not that minority voice gets represented depends largely on how your district lines get drawn.

Slide  
17



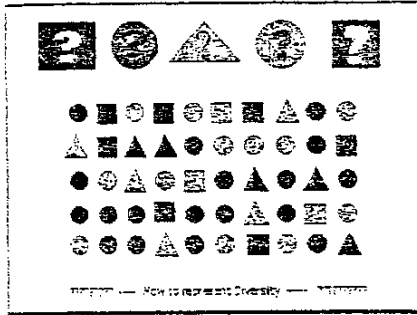
More often than not, some group or view gets left out. In this case, by changing our district lines, (when the new census comes out) 20% of the population, the RED DOT PEOPLE are left out of the winning results totally. **[Phoenix example No Hispanic]**

And more often than not the largest voice, gets over-represented when you rely on single-member districts. In this case, the GREEN DOT PEOPLE, 40% of the population, won 60% of the seats, again in Scottsdale it would have to be 50%.

Traditional "At-Large" voting, meaning plurality where whoever gets the most votes wins, would actually take this problem one step further (worse) by perhaps representing ONLY the largest view to the exclusion of all others. The largest voice could represent only 30%, 25% even 20% or less and still win all the seats.

But this is not the case in Scottsdale with our unusual Majority At-large system - even if it is not the best system.

Slide  
18

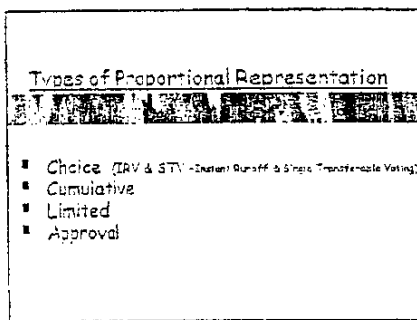


Councilmen Littlefield instructed us to consider our task in a very narrow context of 'District or NOT.'

So be it.

However, while it may not be our charge to consider alternative systems I want to mention them briefly to fully frame our recommendations within the larger context of election reform.

Slide  
19

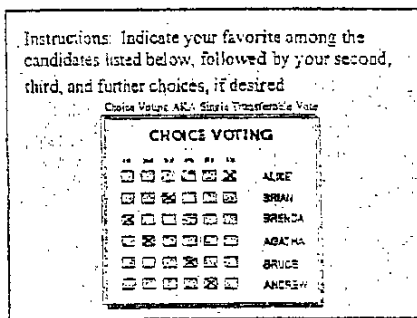


These are the four methods emphasized in the report you received on alternative systems.

Some people think they may be too complicated. Let me take about 60 seconds to show them to you.

As more than half a **billion** people all over the world and hundreds of thousands in the US use these systems, I doubt that our voters would find them too difficult to use.

Slide  
20



The Choice ballot may be the most complicated looking, and for the software to count, but it fairly easy to use.

\*\*

Choice referred to in your report as STV or Single Transferable Voting (and it is the same as IRV for single seat)

Major cost savings as NO RUNOFFS.  
Purest form of PR

Slide  
21

Instructions: You have three votes. You may distribute your votes among the candidates, or give 2 or 3 of your votes to a single candidate as you see fit.

CUMULATIVE VOTE BALLOT			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRENDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGATHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRUCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW

Many people who belong to an Arizonan HOA already have experience with Cumulative Voting.

Slide  
22

Instructions: You have three votes. You may distribute your votes among the candidates, or give 2 or 3 of your votes to a single candidate as you see fit.

CUMULATIVE VOTE BALLOT			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRENDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGATHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRUCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW

Slide  
23

Instructions: You have three votes. You may distribute your votes among the candidates, or give 2 or 3 of your votes to a single candidate as you see fit.

CUMULATIVE VOTE BALLOT			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRENDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGATHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRUCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW

Slide  
24

Instructions: There are three (3) seats open. You may vote for two (2).

LIMITED VOTE BALLOT		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRENDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGATHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRUCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BILL

Limited voting allows you less votes than seats open -- and only one vote per candidate.

Slide  
25

Instructions: Put a check mark in any or all candidate names whom you approve of -- as few as 1, or many as 7.

LAST IS APPROVAL BALLOT		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRIAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRENDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGATHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRUCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BILL

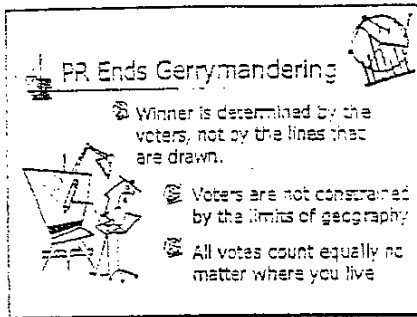
Last is Approval

\*\*\*\*

This simple system (which is used by the United Nations) can be used with plurality or majority systems.

With majority requirement, runoffs are possible but much less likely than Scottsdale's current system.

Slide  
26



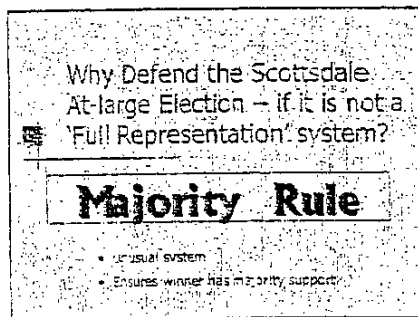
These are some of the benefits of PR.....

\*\*

Alternative systems guarantee "Full Representation" for everyone for years to come without the ongoing concerns & costs of redistricting

Again, we are not supposed to be considering alternatives here, but this information is important for the context of the discussion. **BECAUSE ....**

Slide  
27



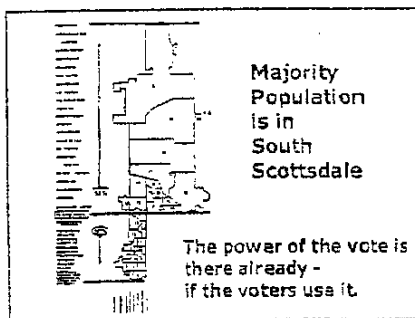
??

\*\* Two words

The At-large Majority elections in Maricopa county are unusual. There are only a handful of other such areas in the county (mostly in North Carolina) who use Majority rule with an at-large election.

It is an unusual system but guarantees that the winner has support from the majority of voters.

Slide  
28



The majority of the population is in South Scottsdale - NO MATTER which northern boundary you use.

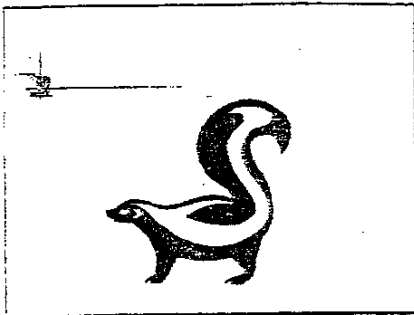
No offense to North Scottsdale - but since we in South Scottsdale have the power of the majority, we can already have all the representation we want **IF WE USE OUR VOTE.**

\*\*

It may be more advantageous to South Scottsdale residents (actually all residents) and more cost-effective if the city would invest in

- Candidate Encouragement Programs coupled with Voter Education Campaigns
- Get out the vote Efforts and Services
- Council-Citizen Town Meetings rotating in various neighborhoods.

Slide  
29



Since we were instructed **not to consider the best** solutions such as Full Representation systems, That leaves us with the question to 'district or NOT to district.'

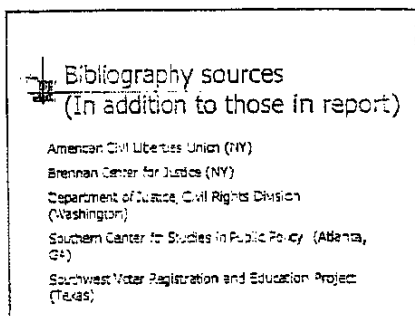
Because of our unique Majority Rule requirement, our current at-large system provides better representation to voters than a SMD solution. Since I am not allowed to support the **BEST** - I will choose the **Better**.

### IN CLOSING

I can understand how many members of the task force have honestly come to believe that SMDs are appropriate for Scottsdale. Media is very shallow on this issue and sound bytes are compelling.

However, if I have presented even one piece of information that you were not aware of, I urge you to fairly re-consider your previously held position.

Slide  
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Thank you

**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 11, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 4**



# District Advisory Task Force

William D. McCluskey

District Advisory Task Force

03/12/2003

1

March 11, 2003:

# Mission

- Objective and comprehensive report on the impacts of a council district system
  - Balanced and informed investigation
  - Explore various forms of district structure
  - Examine other cities' experiences
  - Gain public input
  - Determine possible impacts
  - Collect relevant research
  - Consider timing of council district ballot measure

# City of Scottsdale

- Population 215,030 (July 2002)\*
- 184.5 square miles, 31 miles north to south\*
- Density 1,109 people per/sq mile\*
  - \* from the Quick Facts sheet, City of Scottsdale website

# Form of Government – Current

- Council manager (Art 1, Sect 2)
  - Number; selection
    - The council shall consist of a mayor and six (6) councilmen elected from the city at large  
(Art 2; Sect 2)
- 1 District
  - Pop. 215,030
  - 184.5 Sq/miles

# of Districts	Form	Mayor	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
1	At Lrg	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
2	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	AL	AL	AL	AL
2	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS1	CS2	AL	AL
2	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS1	CS2	CS1	CS2
3	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	AL	AL	AL
3	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS1	CS2	CS3
4	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	AL	AL
4	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	AL1-2	AL3-4
5	MMD	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	CS5	AL
6	FULL	AL	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	CS5	CS6

# 2 Districts

- Option A
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 4 Councilmen – At Large
  - 2 Councilmen – 1ea Districts 1, 2
- Option B
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 2 Councilmen – At Large
  - 4 Councilmen – 2ea Districts 1, 2
- Option C
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 6 Councilmen – 3ea Districts 1, 2

# 3 Districts

- Option A
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 3 Councilmen – At Large
  - 3 Councilmen – 1ea Districts 1, 2, 3
- Option B
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 6 Councilmen – 3ea Districts 1, 2, 3

# 4 Districts

- Option A
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 2 Councilmen – At Large
  - 4 Councilmen – 1ea Districts 1, 2, 3, 4
- Option B
  - Mayor – At Large
  - 4 Councilmen – 2ea Districts 1, 2, 3, 4
  - 2 Councilmen – 1ea District 1-2, 3-4

# 5 Districts

- Mayor – At Large
- 1 Councilmen – At Large
- 5 Councilmen – 1ea Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

# 6 Districts

- Mayor – At Large
- 6 Councilmen – 1ea Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

## 7 or More Districts

- Mayor – At Large
- 6 Councilmen
  - 1ea Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Requires additional Council members
  - 1ea additional district



# Appendix Tab 7



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 25, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, March 25, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Councilmembers  
Present: Councilman Robert Littlefield

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Though invited to participate, none of the members of the public wished to speak.

**MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the March 11, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. James Wellington so moved, which was seconded by Wendy Riddell. Motion passed unanimously.**

**DRAFT REPORT**

The Chair presented an overview on how the preliminary draft was prepared. Following the presentation, the Task Force members reviewed the document section by section and each member was given an opportunity to comment and suggest corrections. Task Force member Barbara Klein provided her comments in writing (Attachment 1).

As the group was reviewing and revising the report, a list of issues requiring further discussion was identified by the group and is included below.

**List of Issues Requiring Further Discussion**

1. Section entitled "DATF Process" – Determine how to discuss the At Large System.
2. Section entitled "Initial Costs" – Re-craft statements on litigation and other risks (consider addressing this issue in a footnote).
3. Page 7 – Address the issue of Citywide versus parochial vision of City Council Members.

All the agreed upon changes were provided to the Task Force Chair, Susan Bitter Smith, and Vice Chair, Jim Derouin, who will draft a revised preliminary report based on the comments and feedback received during the meeting. The revised report will be made available to the public via the web prior to the April 8 and 9, 2003 Public Hearings. Copies of the report will also be available at the Public Hearings.

The group contemplated the possibility of issuing a minority report and whether or not the majority and minority reports should be combined into one report or issued as two separate reports. There was general agreement that the goal would be to provide the Council with one recommendation that all the members of the Task Force agree upon. If unanimous agreement cannot be reached, the goal would be to issue one report that identifies any significant issues that the Task Force members did not agree upon. Dissenting opinions, if any, would also be included in the same the report. Any member who does not share the majority opinion may write their own statement; however, the entire group will decide upon the composition of the final report.

During the deliberations, the Task Force also decided to invite a speaker to make a presentation on the "at large" system of government. If possible, the group would like to hear from more than one speaker. The discussion of the at large form of government is tentatively scheduled for April 15.

Staff was directed to obtain current figures on Scottsdale build out and statistics for Phoenix runoff elections.

**FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE/AGENDA/LOGISTICS FOR PUBLIC HEARING**

Copies of the Press Release and the Post Card mailer that will be used to notify citizens about the April 8 and 9, 2003 Public Hearings were handed out (Attachments 2 and 3). Jeff Kulaga mentioned that the post cards would be sent to over 7,000 and flyers would be distributed at City buildings. The Task Force will meet again on April 1, 2003 to discuss the items on the "List of Issues Requiring Further Discussion" and the process for the April 8 and 9, 2003 Public Hearings. If time allows, the Task Force will also begin developing a list of the pros and cons of the districting options under consideration.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member James Wellington moved to adjourn. Task Force member Michael Pickett seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 9:12 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 1, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 25th day of March 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 2nd day of April 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 25, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 1**



DAFT DRAFT 1 – Suggested Revisions presented by Barbara Klein  
For March 25 2003 meeting

1.

p. 1, under Introduction – after first sentence.

**ADD**

*The decision was motivated by a citizens' petition presented to the City Council on October 8, 2002. The petition was prepared by and presented by a member of this task force, and several other members of this task force made public statements in support of it before the task force was established.*

**Rational:** Full disclosure

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

2.

p. 2, under Task Force Process - following 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, ending "throughout Maricopa County"

**ADD**

*There was no specific provision in the charge for investigating opposition to districting. The task force, thus examined little in the way of opposition, and in so doing may have failed at the charge to conduct a "balanced" investigation in the view of some task force members.*

**Rational:** To show why opposition issues were not prevalent in presentations.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

3.

p. 4, paragraph 2, (starting "Subsequent to..") line 7-8, at the end of the following sentence "One member provided the group with background information on alternative methods of voting....."

**ADD**

*...that provide proportional representation.*

**Rational:** clarification.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

4.

p. 4, paragraph 2 - following line 8 (sentence discussed above) ending "proportional representation."  
**ADD**

*The District Advisory Task Force was advised by Councilperson Littlefield that it was not the intent of the council to allow any consideration to such alternatives within the committee's charge.*

**Rational:** To state why alternative methods of representation were ignored.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

5.

p. 4, paragraph 2 - line 12 and 13

**STRIKE**

"alternative"

**Rational:**

- a) suffices to make the point as written "variety of district forms" (on line 12) and "four forms" (line 13)
- b) the word 'alternative' as used in election reform generally suggests a progressive voting system for full representation, not a variety of possible district forms.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

6.

p. 4, bullets following paragraph two. After bulleted points  
**ADD** parenthetical names

The election of six members by district. *(Single Member Districts)*

The election of three members by district and three at large. *(Blended System)*

The election of two members from each of three districts. *(Multi-Member Districts)*

The election of four members by district and two at large. *(Blended System)*

**Rational:** Clarify descriptions

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

7.

p. 5, paragraph 2 - last line

**STRIKE**

"and with which they routinely comply."

**Rational:** it may be the intent to routinely comply, however this downplays the effort. The, well-financed, independent re-districting commission has been working over two years on this for AZ, and may still not be in compliance – or if they are, it is only with their last map of March 2003. "Routinely comply" is misleading to any reader and minimizes the task.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

8.

p.5, following paragraph 2, as a new paragraph, making it paragraph 3

**ADD**

*The committee acknowledges the financial risk of minority plaintive lawsuits or complaints, which can be lodged against the city of Scottsdale, as a jurisdiction within a Pre-clearance state. This can occur either at the time of initial districting or during any re-districting efforts. Further, the districting process can be stalled by the Justice Department until each complaint is resolved.*

**Rational:** Why has this risk been totally ignored? It slants the report. It denies the risk is real. For the sake of complete and accurate information this point must be included.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

9.

p. 5, To follow inserted sentences above, thus sentence 4 & 5 of new paragraph 3.

**ADD**

*Due to problems with Single Member Districts or minority complaints of gerrymandering, since 1987 over 100 jurisdictions in the United States have adopted alternative systems to ensure "full" representation. The vast majority of these changes were from pre-clearance states and most were court-mandated.*

**Rational:** Full disclosure  
(References cited in previous memo to committee)

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

Consensus:	Accept	Reject
------------	--------	--------

13.

p.7, paragraph 2 - following first sentence after "increased voter turnout."

**ADD:**

*There is no evidence demonstrating that districts increase voter turnout.*

**MOVE:**

Sentence "In other words, the mere act of .....voter apathy" to follow the added sentence above and place it before sentence starting "In addition, testimony.....".

**Rational:** For clarification

[I believe I may be able to produce statistics that show there is NO improvement in voter turnout, especially after the first election following districts. The report sentence is phrased in too positive of a term and is thus misleading.]

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

14.

p. 7, paragraph 2 - following sentence two, after " themselves from all districts."

**ADD**

*A common complaint of Single Member Districts is that the probability is higher for having areas with unopposed candidates.*

**Rational:** Report minimizes this problem. Even some of the "testimony" from what committee members have termed "sister" cities noted this issue.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

15.

p. 7, paragraph 2 - following last sentence

**ADD**

*"Testimony" from the Glendale official affirmed that their "north vs. south" issues have remained unchanged even after districting.*

**Rational:** To offer information on both sides. This is a particularly relevant statement to Scottsdale and should not be ignored.

Consensus:            Accept            Reject

---

Consensus:                      Accept                      Reject

19.

p. 11 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, penultimate sentence      Typo? " need not be great." ??

---

20.

p. 11, following last paragraph before recommendations as new paragraph

**ADD:**

*The additional costs which cannot be controlled, or planned for, would be those surrounding the potential for more numerous runoffs. Separate districts in city elections, while maintaining a majority requirement for the winning candidate, can result in more frequent and numerous runoff elections.*

**Rational:** Speaks for itself.

The runoff of two candidates during the March 2002 election cost the Scottsdale taxpayer over \$108,000. This is worth mentioning and is an issue to take into consideration.

Consensus:              Accept              Reject

---



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 25, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 2**

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# NEWS RELEASE

Communications & Public Affairs • 3539 N. Drinkwater Blvd. • Scottsdale, AZ 85251 • (480) 312-2335 • (480) 312-7780 fax

March 19, 2003

Contact: Pat Dodds  
Public Affairs Officer  
(480) 312-2336

## **Task force invites comments on district elections, four options for study**

A task force studying a district election system for Scottsdale wants to hear citizens' views for and against districts, including their comments on four models for a district system tentatively identified for further study.

The 14-member District Advisory Task Force will conduct public hearings in early April before honing its final recommendations to the City Council. The four options the task force is planning to study in more detail are:

- A "straight" district system with six districts, each represented by a single council member.
- A hybrid system with three districts, each represented by two council members.
- A hybrid system with three districts, each represented by one council member, and three additional council members elected at large.
- A hybrid system with four districts, each represented by a council member, and two additional council members elected at large.

In all systems under consideration, the mayor would continue to be elected at large. Currently, all council members are elected at large, as well.

The task force wants to hear from citizens who want to continue the current at-large election system and those who support a change to a district system. Members also are asking for comments on the four models tentatively chosen by the task force and any other district system options that the group should consider.

-more-

Page 2 -- Task force invites comments on council district systems

The hearings are set at the follow times and locations:

- 6 p.m. April 8 at the Via Linda Senior Center, 10440 E. Via Linda.
- 6 p.m. April 9 at the City Hall Kiva, 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd.

The April 9 hearing will be televised live on CityCable 11. Citizens may also listen to the session on the Internet at [www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov](http://www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov). Follow the links to CityCable 11 and "Internet audio."

Residents who can't attend the meetings may offer their input by sending an e-mail to [citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov](mailto:citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov) or sending comments by regular mail to:

Donna Bronski, City Attorney's Office  
3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd.  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251.

The task force is tentatively scheduled to present its findings to the City Council in late May. Any change in the method of electing City Council members would require voter approval of an amendment to the City Charter.

**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, March 25, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 3**





## Are you for or against a district system in Scottsdale?



The District Advisory Task Force invites your comments and questions on the current at-large system and a potential district system for electing Scottsdale City Council members. Do you favor the current system or a district system? What options should the task force consider?

The task force has tentatively selected four types of district systems for further study. Under all systems, the mayor would continue to be elected at large:

- Six districts, each represented by a single council member.
- Three districts, each represented by two council members.
- Three districts, each represented by a single council member, and three additional members elected at large.
- Four districts, each represented by a council member, and two additional council members elected at large.

A preliminary draft of the task force report is available at [www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov](http://www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov)

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### Public hearings

- 6 p.m., Tuesday, April 8  
Via Linda Senior Center  
10440 E. Via Linda
- 6 p.m., Wednesday, April 9  
City Hall  
3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd.  
(live on City Cable 11, audio available at [www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov](http://www.ScottsdaleAZ.gov))

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Can't attend? Send an e-mail to [citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov](mailto:citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov) or a letter to  
Dorina Broun, Assistant City Attorney,  
3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd., Scottsdale, AZ 85251.



# Appendix Tab 8



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 1, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, April 1, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
		James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:05 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Patricia Badenoch, 5027 N. 71<sup>st</sup> Place, Scottsdale made the following comments:

- Wanted to know who suggested a four-district system having four members elected by district and two members elected at large.
- Indicated a belief that runoff elections are tedious, laborious, and expensive.
- Asked how, under a Single Member District (SMD) form of government, the Justice Department can achieve fair minority representation based on the composition of the city's population.
- Stated that the Task Force mission is too narrow in context and that it is the responsibility of the members to inform the Council of a possible missed opportunity to provide for a broader scope.

**MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the March 25, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. Roberta Pilcher made the motion, which was seconded by George Knowlton. Motion passed unanimously.**

**DRAFT REPORT**

The members of the Task Force began the process of developing a list (Attachment 1) of the pros and cons of the current at large system and the four districts forms of government under consideration. The group decided not to debate or vote on the items on the list but to simply to

assemble them as an evaluation tool for the group. Barbara Klein provided her items for the list in writing (Attachment 2).

**FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE/AGENDA/LOGISTICS FOR PUBLIC HEARING**

The Chair reviewed the schedule for the April 8 (Via Linda Senior Center) and 9 (City Hall Kiva) Public Hearings. Staff was asked to put together a tally sheet of all the public comments received to date. The list will be generated after the April 8 and 9 Public Hearings so those comments can be included in the report.

Senator Harry Mitchell will speak to the group about the at large system of government on April 15. If Senator Mitchell is unable to attend, he has offered to find someone to speak in his place. On April 22, Rick DeGraw is scheduled to present his views on the at large system.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member George Knowlton seconded the motion. Meeting was adjourned at 7:27 p.m. The next regular meeting of the District Advisory Task Force will be Tuesday, April 15, 2003 at 6:00 p.m. in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 1st day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 16th day of April 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk

**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 1, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 1**



**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Draft List of Pros and Cons**  
**April 1, 2003**

**AT-LARGE (A-L) STATUS QUO – PRO**

- Less possibility to pit communities against each other
- Avoids logrolling
- Known – easy for voters to understand
- Admin – easy
- Unrestricted candidates
- Better qualified candidates because confidence of entire City of Scottsdale More ears
- Interested in citywide/more view
- Council can live anywhere
- A-L less divisive (in fueling n/s matters)
- All votes count equally despite voter turnout
- Majority of voters already have the power of election (due to our rare A-L/Majority system)
- Harder to entrench incumbents
- Avoids extra costs of establishing districts
- Avoids extra costs of Re-districting every 10 years (following each census)
- Avoids extra Administration Costs [This is different than 'ease of administration']
- All citizens have control in electing EACH councilmember
- No complaints of Gerrymandering
- A-L avoids additional risk of minority challenges and lawsuits
- Maintaining A-L may allow us to consider a 'Full representation' system at a later date.

**AT-LARGE STATUS QUO – CON**

- Con: no neighborhood rep.
- Neighborhoods/spec. interest pitted against each other
- Encourages vote trading
- At large: cost more to run
- Breeding ground for coalitions to control City of Scottsdale Less likely to attract new people to city gov.
- Live far area represented
- No specific “go to” person or point of contact
- A-L doesn't address citizen concern of n/s matter (among others)

**6 DIST.: 1 EACH – PRO**

- (A) FROM POLICY MAKER TO CONSTITUENT REP.
- Easier to remove/recall incumbent
- Better geographic representation
- Increased outreach

- Greatly reduce chance of coalition control
- All reps considered politically equal
- Identifies with 1 council member
- Cost less to run for office
- Not impact c/m form of gov.
- Reduce n/s debate
- May improve civility (among council w/citizens
- Increased geographic rep on B&C
- May equalize power
- Makes for stronger Mayor (B)
- Increase diversity as candidates
- Better minority representation (C)

#### **6 DISTRICTS 4 EACH – CON**

- (A)
- Territorial & divisive
- Limits ears
- Limits candidate pool
- More unopposed candidates
- Potential for increased staffing needs
- May create rapid power shift
- (B)
- No history of “better minority rep.”
- Easier to entrench an incumbent
- Possible gerrymandering
- Primarily dist. Focused (C)
- Greater chance for frequent and numerous runoff elections.

#### **4 BY DIST: 2 @ LARGE – PRO**

- Maintain some citywide vision
- Less divisive
- Easier to stagger

#### **4 BY DIST: 2 @ LARGE – CON**

- Larger districts
- Full/partial council members
- More confusing to voters
- Still cause coalition building

#### **3 DIST: 2 EACH – PRO**

- More ears than 6/1 smd
- Equal representation

### **3 DIST: 2 EACH – CON**

- Divides city n/s/c
- Causes power plays w/in dist.
- Creates super councilperson
- More change for coalition control

### **3 DIST: 3 @ LARGE – PRO**

- Less dramatic from status quo
- Potential to maintain city wide vision

### **3 DIST: 3 @ LARGE – CON**

- Easier coalition control
- More potential confusion for voters
- Full vs. partial council members
- Divides city n/s/c
- Majority still @ large
- How stagger terms?
- Admin. Difficult
- Cost maybe most costly
- Larger districts



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 1, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 2**

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April 1, 2005

To: DAFT Members, City Council, Staff and Residents

Attached is my summary of "Support for the Current At-large System in Scottsdale." Admittedly, I do not wholeheartedly support the typical At-Large system. BUT that does not translate into automatic support for districting in any way.

Disregarding that I am repeating myself, I must say that the city council inadvertently did not ask the 'right question.' I believe our 'charge' was flawed and not broad enough. Alternative election systems offer fair and equitable votes to all of Scottsdale (for even more than the majority or for select neighborhoods); in addition, they are more powerful at representing the overall choices of voting citizens. All of this, and with a money-saving price tag. Considering movement in other parts of the country to "proportional representation," repeating outdated solutions by establishing districts is retrogressive. Full representation is progressive.

If I can be so bold as to apply the Morrison Institute report to Election Reform, let me ask why don't we "take the Lead – being the first, the best or the only"? Adopting an alternative "full" representation system would be an example of Scottsdale 'upgrading' to "Scottsdale 2.0 Version." Furthermore, the report warns against becoming "Splitsdale" and states, "For Scottsdale to thrive in the future, each of the three Scottsdales must build on its own role and work together...do a better job of relating to each other..." The report implies we must look beyond the borders of our neighborhoods or even our city to see how our parts work together and how we fit in with areas around us. The answer is not splitting us into districts, fracturing our power, so that we can each struggle for our own way.

While compromise is often admired, I believe Synergy is much more valuable, where instead of each side giving up a little, everyone gets a bit more than expected. If I supported districts on this task force, it would be simply based on compromise. I am not sure it is necessary. I would rather support the 'best' than just change. One of the several alternative election systems available would be a superior answer, real synergy for all.

I am sorry that we are not able to address these alternative election systems as a task force, as I believe our decisions are unnecessarily constrained. This is a major reason why I support our current system, because I believe we could make a better decision at a later time by thinking outside the artificial box.

All that being said, I have **sincerely presented the benefits** of our At-large system. I believe our current At-Large/Majority rule system (extremely rare outside of Maricopa) has representation advantages over districting for Scottsdale.

Respectfully,  
Barbara Klein, DAFT member

## Support for the Current At-large (A-L) System in Scottsdale

- At-large maintains the opportunity for **ALL** of Scottsdale to **work cohesively** and function as one city, despite historical failures (or successes). Districts can be divisive – promoting “Splitsdale.”

- **ALL Votes Count Equally.**  
Whereas in a district system, in areas of the city with lower voter turnout a single vote is more heavily influential than in a district with better voter turnout.

- Because of our A-L /Majority Requirement rule System (rare outside of Maricopa), the **majority** of residents (no matter where they live) **already have the Power** to elect preferred representatives— *if they vote!*

- **Full Slate of Candidates with At-large.**  
An A-L system in Scottsdale has competitiveness. ) There is a greater chance of running **UNOPPOSED candidates in districts** (especially Single Member Districts – often referred to as “strict” districts) This is a less representative government – not more.

- Districts can produce more frequent, simultaneous and numerous runoffs. (A district runoff will cost more than 1/6<sup>th</sup> of current Scottsdale runoffs.)

- **Harder to entrench incumbents At-large.**  
Incumbents always have an advantage. Perhaps due to name recognition, incumbents can be more easily entrenched in a district with a field of 1 out of 1, than in an A-L field of 1 out of 6. For this or other reasons, districts can become ‘safe’ for incumbents.

- **A-L system allows citizens more ‘ears’** to listen to their problems, as they can contact any council members, and are not just limited to one (or even two).

- In relationship to above, A-L gives citizens more personalities to relate to, or work with. In a district you may elect someone close to you physically, but if you get little satisfaction (or don’t ‘get along’) with your own representative, you have little place else to go.

- *Would you rather have a neighborhood representative who shares NONE of your views, or Would you rather be represented by someone outside of your neighborhood, but who supports your views?*

Some say a district offers you a more ‘accountable’ & supportive representative, but this is not a guarantee. There is statistically more chance in A-L system to have views shared by **SOME** councilmember(s).

- **Avoids divisive “pork-barrel” deals.**

- Current A-L system – **avoids the extra Cost** in establishing districts, (approximately \$150,000-200,000), thus avoiding greater budget crunch

- **No extra Cost** for Re-districting every 10 years (after the census)

- **No extra Administrative Costs with A-L.**  
Extra districts have increased costs (different ballots, staff training, more neighborhood maps and detailed demographics, possibly more assistants or office space).

- At-large gives **ALL citizens control** in electing **EACH councilmember** – not just one (or two).

- **No complaint of Gerrymandering** effecting neighborhood groups (common with districts).

- Technology advances have leveled the playing field of **communication** for A-L; so neither A-L nor Districts has communication advantage for residents.

- At-large encourages **“Thinking Big”** instead of **“Thinking Small”** in districts.

- **A-L avoids additional risk of challenges and lawsuits** from a growing minority population (even though at 11.6% Scottsdale minority is smaller than most cities). This increased risk at time of districting or re-districting is due to AZ’s status as a “Preclearance” state, which must abide by strict-Department of Justice rules surrounding the national Voting Rights Act. *[Due to problems with Single Member Districts or minority complaints of gerrymandering, since 1987 over 100 jurisdictions in U.S. have adopted alternative systems to ensure “full” representation. The vast majority of these changes were from pre-clearance states and most were court-mandated.]*

- Maintaining A-L would allow us to **establish what is known as “full representation” systems** to all – with new alternative voting systems down the road. (This task force was not charged – or allowed – to address this alternative.)

- In reference to above, if we spend so much money establishing districts, who would want to turn around and ‘dis-assemble’ them – even if the goal was to implement a **system of greater representation and a vastly less expensive method?**

- Our At-large/majority rule system should not be directly compared to other At-large systems.

- In our rare, At-large /Majority system we could **encourage the majority to rule by less expensive ways**, such as: 1) Candidate Encouragement Programs coupled with Voter Education Campaigns  
2) Get out the vote Efforts and Services  
3) Council-Citizen Town Meetings rotating in various neighborhoods.

“People who say ‘change a broken system, it can’t get worse’ - can be wrong.”

Patrick Daniel Moynihan

# Appendix Tab 9



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**



**Via Linda Senior Center**  
10440 E. Via Linda  
Scottsdale, Arizona



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE – PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	Michael Pickett
	Susan Bitter Smith	Roberta Pilcher
	James Derouin	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington
	William McCluskey	

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:05 p.m.

**INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS AND OVERVIEW OF COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REPORT**

The Task Force members introduced themselves, and then Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith provided an overview of the process used to prepare the District Advisory Task Force Preliminary Draft Report.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith opened the Public Hearing at 6:12 p.m. The following comments were received:

Mary Ryland, 13829 E. Kalil Dr., Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a district system. Ms. Ryland indicated a preference for some Councilmembers to be elected by district and some to be elected at large. She believes council members elected from a district system can maintain a "whole city" view while representing their individual districts.

Tami Harris, 7718 N. Via de Fonda, Scottsdale, submitted a Comment Card in support of one Councilmember elected per district and three elected at large.

Tony Sissons, 5631 N. 6th St., Phoenix, submitted a Comment Card indicating that he was monitoring the process.

Raymond R. Currens, 9648 E. Sulton Dr., Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a single district system. He believes a district system will increase voter participation in elections.

**Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**

**Page 2**

Avery Harris, 7718 N. Via de Fonda, Scottsdale, spoke in support of a three district system with one member elected by district and one elected at large to coincide with the three police districts, stating that the police district system works well and resources are shared well between the three districts.

Joyce Winston, 7870 E. Visao Dr., Scottsdale, did not favor districts, but stated that she would prefer that the majority of the Council be elected at large if Scottsdale were to go to a district system. She believes it important to encourage district representatives to represent the entire city, not just their individual districts.

Bob Howard, 10743 E. San Salvador, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of having either three districts, with two Councilmembers elected from each district, or six districts. He believes a district system will limit the power of any one region of the city.

Sonnie Stevens, 8507 E. Highland, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of an at large form of government for Scottsdale. She is concerned that a district system will cause more division in the city.

Janet Wilson, 7014 Via de Paesia, Scottsdale, indicated a preference for the current form of government. However, if Scottsdale were to have a district system, she would like to see a system in which some of the members were elected at large. She likes the current system and is concerned that members elected from a district system will lack an overall city vision.

Nona L. Oliver, 6908 E. Portland, Scottsdale, stated that she wanted to see better representation for the different areas of Scottsdale.

Norman Vkeiley, 13838 E. Laurel, Scottsdale, suggested that the Task Force consider an option to retain the current at large form government.

Copies of the comment cards are attached (Attachment 1).

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith closed the Public Hearing at 6:43 p.m.

**CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith thanked everyone for their participation and provided contact information to members of the public who want to provide written comments:

***Donna Bronski, City Attorney's Office, 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd., Scottsdale, AZ 85251;  
[citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov](mailto:citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov)***

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Meeting was adjourned at 6:45 p.m. The next regular meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 15, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**  
**Page 3**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 8th day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 16th day of April 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 1**





## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings, whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item. Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to speakers representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they represent must be submitted together.



PLEASE PRINT NAME NARY RYLAND MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 13829 E. KALIN DR. SCOTTSDALE ZIP 85259

HOME PHONE (480) 661-8844 WORK PHONE ---

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

*Public comments are limited to items not otherwise listed on the agenda. Citizens may complete one speaker/citizen comment card per night and submit it to the City Clerk before or during the meeting. Council will listen to your remarks, but is prohibited by state law from discussing items which are not specifically listed on the agenda and posted at least 24-hours before the meeting begins.*

**This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.**

Card 1

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

- The chair will call your name when it is your turn to speak.
- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments

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## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings, whether or not you wish to speak.

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2

PLEASE PRINT NAME TAMI HARRIS MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 7718 N Via de Fondo ZIP 85258

HOME PHONE 480-483-2915 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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Card  
2

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

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- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments

I think we should have one council person  
per district - 3 at large for more balance.



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings.  
whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted BEFORE public testimony has begun on the item.  
Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time MAY be granted to speakers  
representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they  
represent must be submitted together.



PLEASE PRINT NAME TONY SISSONS MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR  
ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 5631 N 6<sup>th</sup> ST, PHOENIX AZ ZIP 85012  
HOME PHONE (602) 230-9077 WORK PHONE (602) 230-9580

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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Card 3

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HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

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- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments ATTENDING TO MONITOR THE PROCESS.  
THANKS!



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4

LEASE PRINT NAME EDMUND R CURREUS MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT SELF

ADDRESS 9648 E. Sutton Dr ZIP 85260

HOME PHONE 480-860-0806 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Election c-6 Member-District

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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5

PLEASE PRINT NAME EVERY HARRIS MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT CAPS

ADDRESS 7718 N VIA DE FONDA ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 480 483-2915 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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Card 5

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Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments I WOULD LIKE TO SEE 2 REPRESENTATIVES FROM  
EACH OF THE 3 DISTRICTS. TO COINCIDE WITH THE  
3 POLICE DISTRICTS.



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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6

PLEASE PRINT NAME JOYCE WINSTEN MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 7870 E. VISAO DR ZIP 85242

HOME PHONE 480-483-8661 WORK PHONE 480-483-9072

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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7

PLEASE PRINT NAME Bob Howard MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 10243 E. San Salvador, Scottsdale ZIP 85258

HOME PHONE 480-948-7060 WORK PHONE 480-948-7060

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # 4

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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8

PLEASE PRINT NAME Sonnie Stevens (Saw Knee) MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT (self)

ADDRESS 8507 East Highland ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE 602 717 3886

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Re districting

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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*note: I must leave by 7:15 PM*



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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PLEASE PRINT NAME JANET WILSON MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 7014 VIA DE PAESIA ZIP 85258

HOME PHONE 991-1378 WORK PHONE X

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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10

PLEASE PRINT NAME Mrs. L. OLIVER MEETING DATE APR 08 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 6908 E. Desert View ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 480-949-5697 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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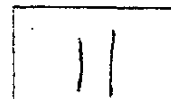
This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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APR 08 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME Norman Ukeley MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS #13838 E. Lawrence ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # districting

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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# Appendix Tab 10



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**



**Kiva – City Hall**  
**3939 N. Drinkwater Boulevard**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE – PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Barbara Klein	Donald Scott
	George Knowlton	James Wellington
	Wendy Lyons	

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

**INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS AND OVERVIEW OF COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REPORT**

The Task Force members introduced themselves, and then Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith provided an overview of the process used to prepare the District Advisory Task Force Preliminary Draft Report.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

**Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith opened the Public Hearing at 6:10 p.m.** The following comments were received:

Kirsten Kolins, 2824 N. 81<sup>st</sup> Way, Scottsdale, submitted a card in support of a six-district system. William Crawford, 6442 E. Camelback, Scottsdale, spoke on behalf of himself, Debbie Kary, 9427 E. Pine Valley Road, Scottsdale; Sam Lunsway, 6442 E. Camelback, Scottsdale; and Bonnie Knowlton, 8701 E. Valley View Road, Scottsdale. Mr. Crawford spoke in favor of a six-district system and provided written comments on his recommendation (Attachment 1).

Patty Badenoch, 5027 N. 71<sup>st</sup> Place, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of an eight-Councilmember, four-district system, with a Mayor elected at large, and provided written comments on her recommendations (Attachment 2).

Darlene Petersen, 7327 E. Wilshire Drive, Scottsdale, spoke against district systems, believing that the current system is working fine

Bill Jenkins, 7719 E. Vernon Avenue, Scottsdale, did not indicate a preference for a particular form of government. However, he stated that any district system under consideration should include a stipulation that a Councilmember must reside in the district where he or she is elected.

Jim Foley, 7925 E. Bonita Drive, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government, believing that a district system will increase accountability in government.

Angela Jacobsen, 7562 E. Bellevue Street, Scottsdale, favors districts, but did not indicate a preference on which type. She believes that a district system will promote open government.

Phyllis McBride, 8239 E. Camelback Road, Scottsdale, stated that she wanted some form of change in Scottsdale government and stated her feeling that people in the South are treated like second-class citizens

Bob Vairo, 10040 E. Happy Valley Road, #451, Scottsdale, spoke on behalf of himself, and for Inge Vairo, of the same address. Mr. Vairo challenged the Task Force to answer the questions outlined at the beginning of the draft report. He also stated that the Coalition of Pinnacle Peak (COPP) has not taken an official position on the districting question.

Jane Fallek, 6633 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government and her belief that it costs less to run for office in a district system.

Philip A. Fallek, 6633 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government.

Merlin Gindlesperger, 6918 E. Edgemont Avenue, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of districts, but did not indicate a preference on which type. He feels a district system improves the level of public participation in government.

Ann Thompson, 6134 E. Harvard Street, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government.

Mike Bentler, 3314 N. 68<sup>th</sup> Street, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government. Mr. Bentler opposes a partial at large, "watered down" system.

Sam West, 8160 N. Hayden, #J-210, Scottsdale, cautioned against districts and stated that he, too, would like to see the Task Force answer the questions outlined in the draft report. Mr. West believes that a district system limits the public's access to council members.

Loren Langslet, 2521 N. Miller Road, Scottsdale, spoke on behalf of himself, Patricia S. Dooher, 4701 N. 68<sup>th</sup> Street, #133, Scottsdale, and Clara Lupke, 4701 N. 68<sup>th</sup> Street, #115, Scottsdale. Mr. Langslet spoke in favor of a six-district system and provided written comments on his recommendation (Attachment 3).

Sharon Oberitter, 8614 E. Orange Blossom, Scottsdale, spoke in favor of a six-district form of government. Ms. Oberitter believes a district system will give her a greater voice in city governance.

Copies of the comment cards are attached (Attachment 4).

The Chair explained to the audience that the current version of the District Advisory Task Force report is a draft and that the questions contained in the report would be answered before the final report was published.

**Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith closed the Public Hearing at 7:22 p.m.**

### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith thanked everyone for their participation and provided contact information to members of the public who want to provide written comments:

Council District Advisory Task Force  
Wednesday, April 9, 2003  
Page 3

*Donna Bronski, City Attorney's Office, 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd., Scottsdale, AZ 85251.  
[citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov](mailto:citizen@ScottsdaleAZ.gov)*

**ADJOURNMENT**


Meeting was adjourned at 7:23 p.m. The next regular meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 15, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 9th day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 16th day of April 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 1**



**“... this City  
needs to  
Revitalize itself  
not only  
Economically,  
but Politically.”**

The Morrison Institute Report, March 2003



Good Evening Task Force Members,

I want to thank you all very much for taking your precious time to volunteer for one of the most important Advisory Tasks Forces this city has, or probably will ever, see. I would also like to thank the City Council for having the foresight to see the benefits of this exercise. The final decision of this Task Force will have a HUGE effect on this City, its history, and most importantly, its future.

So as to stay on message, and allow the viewing and listening public to hear what I feel is extremely critical information on the subject of Council Districts, I will refer to my written comments during this presentation to you, and then hand them to your chairperson so they can be entered into the public record. I have borrowed some of the illustrations that have been presented at some of your meetings for ease and flow of my presentation.

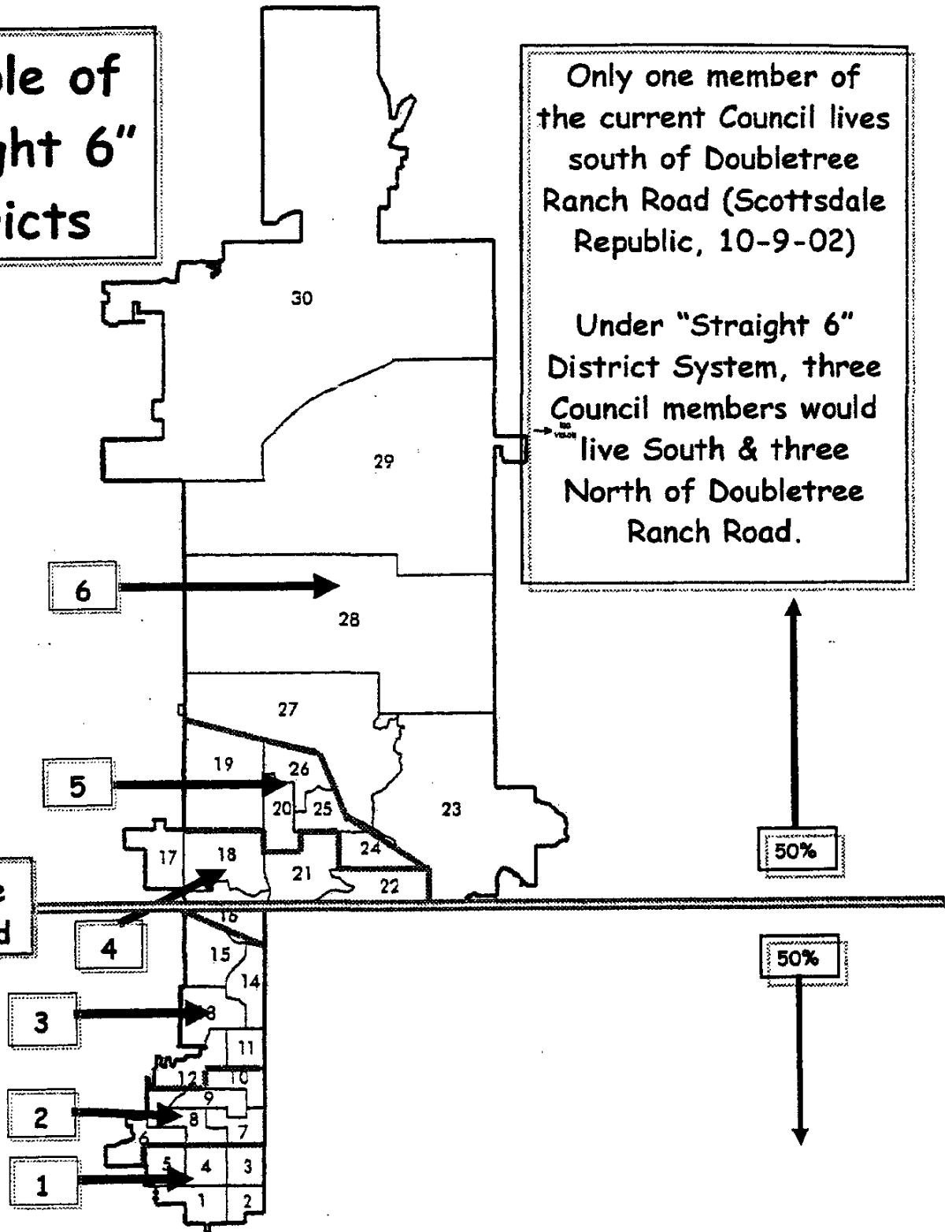
My name is William Crawford. I live on E. Camelback Road here in Scottsdale. I have lived in both south and north Scottsdale; I know and love them both equally. Until very recently, I was a small business owner with a facility in downtown Scottsdale.

## Example of "Straight 6" Districts

Only one member of  
the current Council lives  
south of Doubletree  
Ranch Road (Scottsdale  
Republic, 10-9-02)

Under "Straight 6"  
District System, three  
Council members would  
live South & three  
North of Doubletree  
Ranch Road.

Doubletree  
Ranch Road



The six districts above show the current voting districts broken  
down to simulate 6 Council Districts.

\* This is ONLY an approximated example!!

Because I became alarmed and frustrated in the 1990's by the domination of local politics by a single, narrow visioned organization, I became the chairman of the now dissolved "Council Districts for Scottsdale". This was a group organized by a number of citizens for the sole purpose of encouraging the Scottsdale City Council to change the City Charter so as to prevent any special interest groups or coalitions from controlling Scottsdale City government. We proposed to do this through the use of a "Straight 6" Council District configuration.

We performed months and months of intense, exhaustive research on how this could be accomplished and why the "Straight 6" configuration was superior to any other system although, like everything in life, it would not be perfect. In our belief, however, it would be vastly superior to the present "At-Large" system which has proven that it can be easily dominated by a single, narrow visioned, group to the detriment of the entire city, its growth, and its economy.

We were very fortunate to have a Scottsdale attorney help us write the charter reform language necessary to accomplish these goals based on the language used by the City of Mesa. This language will be given to your Chairperson for your review when I conclude my presentation.

# CHARTER REVIEW ADVISORY COMMISSION

On Call

Staff Representative: Natalio Lewis 312-7806

ONE VACANCY

Revised 12/18/2002

Benedict, Ben

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 0, 0

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 0 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Brossart, Diane

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 100 W. Clarendon, #1105, 85013

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 802-240-2408 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Erickson, Carol

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 0,

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 0 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Gaddie, David

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 7500 E. Doubletree Ranch Rd., 85258

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 483-5568 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Inlin, Carol

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 0, 0

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 0 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Kaufman, Alan

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 8711 E. Pinnacle Peak Rd., 85255

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 586-0403 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Marusich, Alex

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 0, 0

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 0 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Reinstein, Marilyn

Home: [REDACTED]

Work: 0, 0

(H) [REDACTED] (W) 0 (E)

Appointed: 06/16/1998

Reappointed:

Term Ends:

Rembrandt, Sandra

Home: [REDACTED]

Note that "Reappointed" & "Term Ends" areas are

blank on all appointees:

Every member of this Committee can be Reappointed at any time it is determined their serve is needed!

We had support from scores of citizens, local organizations, some current, and former city officials, along with former council candidates. Just before we were about to get signatures on a petition to be presented to the City Council, we were very strongly warned by a person within the city that we needed to research the city Boards, Commissions, and Committee structures and membership lists because it would critically impact what we were about to do.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we were TOTALLY SHOCKED to uncover a very little known, yet critical public fact: The attorney for the Coalition of Pinnacle Peak, the single most powerful Political Action Committee in Scottsdale history, had been appointed to, and had become the chairman of, the most powerful Commission in non-elected Scottsdale City government--the Charter Review Advisory Commission.

This commission makes recommendations to the City Council on proposed changes to the City Charter. In other words, our efforts to assure good government by a charter amendment that would have affected COPP by limiting their position of power was going to be subject to the approval of a Commission Chaired by COPP's own attorney ! For the COPP supported and sponsored majority on the City Council to appoint the attorney for COPP to the Charter Review Advisory Commission was, in my opinion, a blatant, overtly abusive use of power, and an underhanded slap in the face to the

unsuspecting citizens of this already beleaguered City. This was the situation from June 1998 to June 2002. The fact that this specific commission no longer exists doesn't eliminate the fact that one single, well financed, narrow visioned group can wield so much power under our current "At-Large" system. I'm enclosing a copy of the '98-'02 Charter Review Advisory Commission member list for your use to verify the above facts.

What happened to our effort? The spokesman for COPP's board of Directors had written a letter to the Scottsdale Tribune indicating that COPP would not support council districts for Scottsdale as he didn't feel they were necessary. More recently, on November 27, 2002, one of the founders of COPP stated in the Scottsdale Views newspaper "My problem with districts is that there aren't enough people in every geographical area qualified and willing to serve" and, "There are only 20 to 30 people in this city willing to serve on the City Council and very few of them live in the South". So, as you can see, some members of COPP had made the decision that apparently, those in the south weren't worthy or wouldn't serve on any City Council !! Regardless, we knew after the Scottsdale Tribune letter, that all of our effort would be dead on arrival. During this period, city politics was poisoned, and divergent or inclusive views were not tolerated. In short, we threw in the towel to await another day.

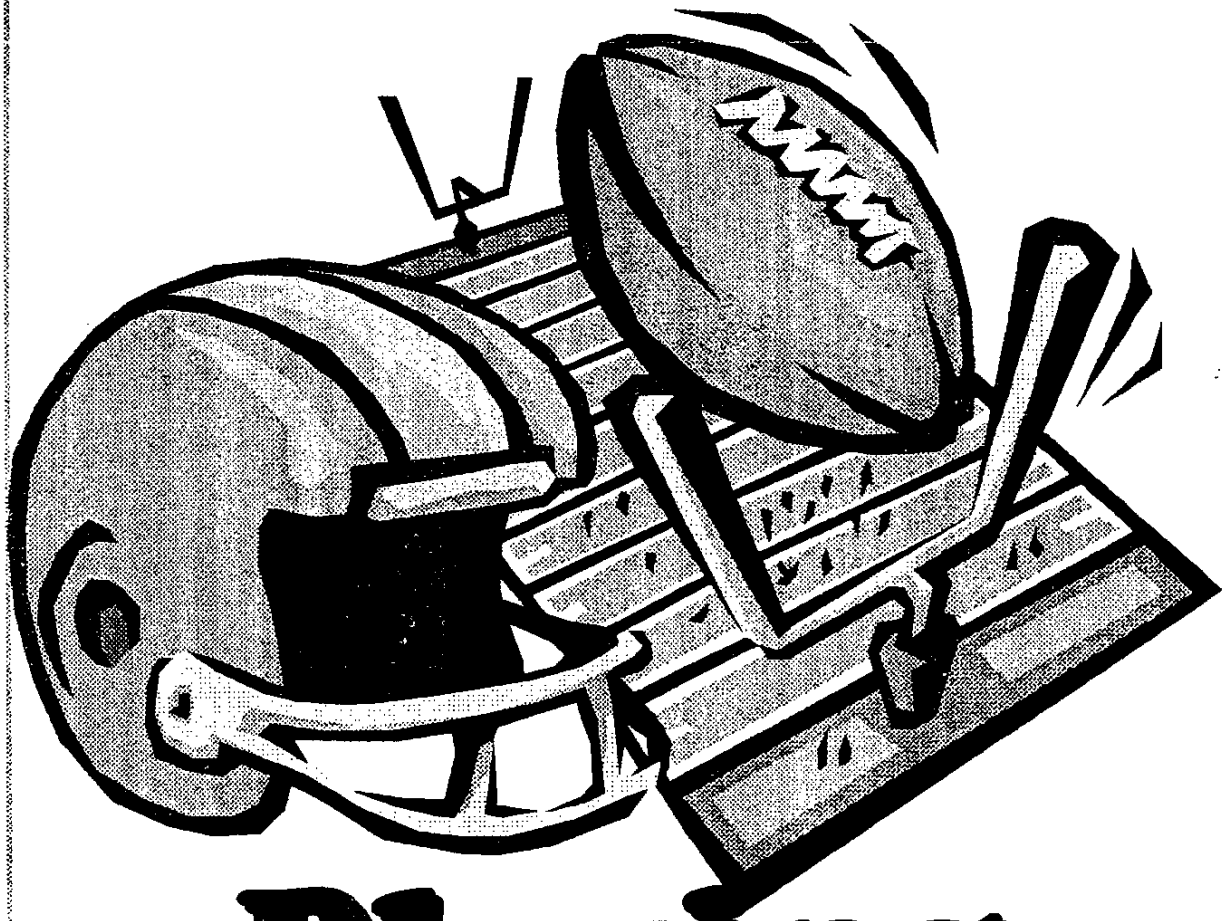
Why is all of this important to us as citizens? Because narrow visioned city government run by a majority supported and sponsored by a powerful PAC such as COPP reduces our quality of life in every way. The recent Morrison Institute Report highlighted how the economic fortunes of our city have declined because Scottsdale has become known as "Stopsville" and "Splittsville." The report points out that Scottsdale has two economic engines--South Scottsdale (that portion below Chaparral) and Central Scottsdale (that portion between Chaparral and the C.A.P. Canal). It also highlights that Scottsdale lives and dies by the sales tax collected and that to fund our quality of life, that funding source has to be maintained and grown.

For the last ten years, Scottsdale, under the "At-Large" system of government, hasn't focused on city-wide issues; it has focused on narrow issues of interest to only the few who have dominated the political scene. As a result, the city has an increasing deficit, and the economy of the entire city has been damaged because the sales tax producing areas of this city have either been ignored, or changed to non-tax producing status.

Now, let's face it, we are all in this together. As an example:

1. How do we pay for the infrastructure and other improvements in what's called North Scottsdale? Sales Tax revenues generated from the businesses in the rest of the city!
2. Who is responsible for the Los Arcos and Smitty's fiascos? The people who control city government.
3. Who is responsible for the deterioration of the original downtown area? The people who control city government.
4. Who benefits from the "Preserve" that we see publicized so much? Primarily, the people who live closest to it. But who pays for it? We all do through the sales tax. It would be nice, now that we've all paid for it, if we could get access to it through the trail system which has existed for years.
5. A prior city council refused to come to an agreement with the city of Phoenix to share sales tax revenue for development along the common border with Phoenix along Scottsdale Road north of the C.A.P.. Now Phoenix steals our business with impunity; and we have to subsidize Phoenix businesses to get them to move to Scottsdale.

**Let's Level  
the Political**



**Playing  
Field**



We also must maintain a busier, overcrowded Scottsdale Road which serves these new Phoenix businesses. Who is responsible for this ridiculous and costly situation? The people who control city government.

To the 5 scenarios above, I ask: If our "At-Large" form of government is so great and equally fair for everyone, how did so many bad and negative things happen to this city? Under a "Straight 6" district form of government, the city would have had a broader, rather than a narrower, point of view. We would have had diversity. All parts of the city would have had equal, elected, accountable, representation as compared to what we have now; and all issues would have been considered.

Only because people like Bob Littlefield have challenged COPP, without regard for the political consequences, has COPP's stranglehold on power in this city begun to be diminished. Under the current "At-Large" system however, that narrow visioned power structure could reappear during any election as a result of any wealthy, well organized and focused group, South, North, or Central, wanting undue influence with the city council. I submit to you, that is not visionary, and it is not good government. It will not restore the luster and the needed sales tax base to Scottsdale as a city.

How can people who don't frequent those areas of the city below Cactus Road make good decisions about those areas of the city below Cactus Road?

"Straight 6" Council Districts is the best option available to the citizens of this city to solve the problem of the domination of the many by the organized, narrow visioned, few. Is "Straight 6" perfect? No, as I said before, there is no panacea as we all know. It is, however, far better than what we have by a wide margin because it will restore city-wide vision to a city that currently has no apparent vision or direction at all.

For those of you who worry that the City Council or city staff would have the final decision on the "Straight 6" district boundaries, let me assure you that can't happen due to Federal Laws. The final decision belongs to the Federal Department of Justice as provided under Federal Law so manipulation and gerrymandering of boundaries by local officials cannot happen. In addition, those boundaries would be adjusted by Federal Mandate every decade based on the Federal Census population additions or subtractions.

## 6 Separate Districts



Each District Councilperson is elected separately by each District's voters. Any coalitions built by or between Councilpersons of other Districts which are not in the best interest of either the City and/or the Districts would cause the Councilperson(s) involved to be subject to a recall by the voters of the affected District(s).

E L E C T E D

M

A T / L A R G E

Odd  
numbered  
Districts  
Elected  
at one  
election

1

2

3

Even  
numbered  
Districts  
elected 3  
years  
later

4

5

6

In summary:

1. We need a "Straight 6" district system to assure equal, elected, and accountable representation for all parts of the city and to assure every citizen, a city-wide vision and a level political playing field.
2. We need to have the option available to make serving on the City Council affordable and achievable for all eligible citizens in every corner of this city.
3. We need to have accountability to the people, not to narrow visioned political action committees or coalitions.
4. With "Straight 6" Council Districts, all city service areas will remain as currently defined and without any connection to newly established Council District boundaries. There will also be no need to expand any of the city facilities used by the current city council.
5. We need to maintain the office of Mayor as an "At-Large" office as it currently is established. The Mayor, under a "Straight 6" District system, will become a more highly visible consensus builder and will be more of an "equalizer" than other members of the council. He or she

**You Have a Golden  
Chance to Help  
Scottsdale!**



**Level the Political  
Playing Field by  
Recommending  
“Straight 6”**

**As your Choice to  
the City Council**

will also assure that there is equal representation from all council districts on city boards, commissions, and committees.

The Morrison Institute Report states that this city needs to revitalize itself not only economically, but politically. To accomplish that goal, the revitalization of South Scottsdale is critical. How can that be accomplished if that area of the city is not properly involved and represented in the political process? How can it be properly involved and represented if 6 of the 7 council members including the Mayor live north of Shea Blvd?

I strongly encourage this Task Force to recommend a "Straight 6" Council District system as the ONLY means of assuring that ALL areas of this diverse City have equal, elected, representation for each of 6 areas.

I encourage the current City Council and Mayor Manross NOT to follow in the footsteps of other Valley City Councils by putting their own version of a system on the same ballot so as to confuse and dilute the votes of the voters of this city. We need our Council be inclusive and to look at city wide issues rather than the issues on the agenda of one single, power grabbing group by simply embracing the "Straight 6" concept of districting and by putting it on the ballot for public examination and approval.

Thank you Ladies and Gentlemen for your time and patience, and for listening to these somewhat lengthy facts and suggestions. This process is

a breath of fresh air--particularly given what we have lived through for the last ten years.

Do any of you have any questions?



# **Proposed Changes to the Scottsdale City Charter**

## **ARTICLE 2. THE COUNCIL**

### **Sec. 1. Powers of the Council.**

All powers of the City, not in conflict with the constitution and subject to the limitations of this charter, shall be vested in the Council, who shall enact appropriate legislation and do and perform any and all acts and things which may be necessary and proper to carry out these powers or any of the provisions of this charter.

### **Sec. 2. Number; selection.**

The Council shall consist of an ***elected*** Mayor and six (6) Councilmen ***elected Councilpersons***; elected, from the City at large ***one (1) Councilperson elected from each of six (6) geographical districts within the City of Scottsdale, and a Mayor elected from the City-at-Large.***

- A. The initial district boundaries and all subsequent redistricting shall be established by either: (A) an independent firm recognized by the Justice Department as qualified and experienced with a record of quality decisions and results along with reasonable fees. Or (B) a volunteer, seven (7) person nonpartisan commission appointed from seven (7) different socioeconomic areas of the City by the City Council. Commission appointees cannot work for, or in any way be associated with Scottsdale City government or its personnel. Said Commission shall be appointed within sixty (60) days from the day these Amendments to the City Charter take affect***
- B. The City Council shall approve the commission's recommendations within thirty (30) days of submission, or if disapproved, sent back to the commission for reconsideration: the second recommendation from the commission shall be submitted to the Council within sixty (60) days of the first City Council disapproval and then be deemed final with or without City Council approval.***
- C. For identification purposes, districts shall be numbered one (1) through six (6).***
- D. The initial district boundaries shall be substantially equalized by geography and population according to the 2000 United States Census and thereafter, district boundaries shall be substantially equalized by geography and population according to each succeeding United States Census. The redrawing of district boundaries shall not remove the residence of an incumbent Councilperson from the District he was elected to represent during his term in that office. District boundaries shall not be redrawn***

between the first day nominating papers for Mayor and/or Councilperson may be filed and the date of the immediately following City general election.

E. The initial districts and boundaries thereto are to be established by the aforementioned Commission and approved by the City Council so as to be in effect in time for the next general election.

F. Elections for Mayor and/or Councilperson shall be held in each even-numbered year as provided in Article 9 of the City Charter. Districts that contain the residences of Councilpersons whose first four (4) year term expires in 2004 shall each elect one (1) district Councilperson in the 2004 City election cycle. A drawing by lot of the remaining districts shall be conducted, if necessary, to insure that there shall be elections in three (3) of the six (6) districts in the 2006 City election cycle. These three (3) districts shall hold district City Council elections every four (4) years. The remaining three (3) districts shall hold district City Council elections every four (4) years beginning in the 2008 City election cycle.

G. A new seven (7) member Redistricting Commission is to be chosen, as in Article 2, Section 2, Paragraph A above, by the City Council to redraw district lines, if deemed necessary, after each United States Census has been completed and accepted by the U.S. Government.

### **Sec. 3. Terms of Mayor and Council members.**

The terms of the Mayor and each member of the Council shall commence at the first regular meeting of the Council following the date set for the Run-off election, even if no such Run-off election is held, and shall be for four consecutive years thereafter, or until his or her successor is duly elected and inducted into office. ~~The Mayor and Three~~ three members of the Council shall be elected in the year 2006, the remaining ~~three~~ members of the Council and the mayor shall be elected two years thereafter.

### **Sec. 4. Qualifications.**

The Mayor and Councilpersons shall be qualified electors of the City and shall hold no other public office which in any way conflicts with the office of Mayor or Councilpersons, and shall have resided in said City, or in an area annexed to said City, for ~~one (1)~~ two (2) years next preceding the date of such election or appointment. If the Mayor or a Councilpersons shall cease to possess any of these qualifications or shall be convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, his office shall immediately become vacant.

### **Sec. 11. Vacancies in Council and office of Mayor.**

The Council, by majority vote of its remaining members, shall within thirty-one (31) days, fill the vacancy in its own membership including the office of Mayor, by appointing a person

from the appropriate district to serve until the office is filled by election. If a vacancy in either the office of Mayor or Councilpersons occurs less than thirty (30) days prior to the final date for filing nomination petitions for the general election, the Council shall appoint by majority vote a person from the appropriate district to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor more than thirty (30) days prior to the final date for filing nomination petitions for the general election, the vacancy shall be filled for a four (4) year term at the next regular general election and run-off election, if necessary, as provided in this charter. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Councilperson more than thirty (30) days prior to the final date for filing nomination petitions, the unexpired term shall be filled at the next regular general election and run-off election, if necessary, as provided in this charter. In any general election or run-off election, if necessary, as provided in this charter, when more than three (3) vacancies exist in the office of Councilpersons, and have to be filled at said election, the three (3) candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected for four (4) year terms as provided in article 2, section 4 of this charter and the candidate or candidates equal in number to the vacancies to be filled receiving the next greatest number of votes in descending order shall be elected for the unexpired term or terms.

## **ARTICLE 10. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL**

### **Sec. 1. Initiative, referendum and recall.**

There is hereby reserved to the electors of the City the powers of the initiative and referendum and of the recall of elective officers. The provisions of the constitution and general laws of the state, as the same now exist or hereafter may be amended, governing the initiative and referendum and recall of elected officers shall apply in the City, with the exception that, in order to recall a Councilperson, the petition signature quantity requirement shall be calculated based upon the total votes cast in that Council District's previous City Council election. No initiative measure, however, may change or alter, or remove or limit, any power, right, duty, privilege or immunity conferred by or established by this charter, and no initiative measure which in any way conflicts with a provision of this charter or responsibilities conferred by it, shall, to the extent of such conflict, be operative. All City matters on which the Council is or shall be empowered to legislate may be submitted by the Council, of its own motion, to the electors for adoption or rejection at a general or special election in the same manner and with the same force and effect as matters submitted on petition.



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 2**



## **Draft District Response**

By Patty Badenoch

### **AT-LARGE IS STILL THE BEST ADD TWO MORE COUNCIL MEMBERS TO MAKE IT EVEN BETTER**

- 6 Districts (1 City Council member per district- mayor at-large)**
- 3 Districts (2 City Council members in each district- mayor at-large)**
- 4 District Blend (1 City Council member in each district, 2 at-large, mayor at large)**
- 4 Districts (2 City Council members per district, mayor at-large)**

#### **District Purpose:**

If it is for each City Council member to more intimately know, relate to and serve his or her constituents and therefore the lower the ratio, and the closer the relationship can be... Then districts can create improved relationships with a greater focus on neighborhood issues.

#### **So which one?**

Assuming a population of 220,000:

Residents under a 6 District System, would give a **ratio** of approximately **35,000** residents to each City Council member.

Under a 3 District System the **ratio** would approximate **35,000** again.

A 4 District blend would give a **ratio** of somewhat **less than 55,000**. We can not determine where the other two City Council members would focus their attention. I would assume they would be helpful wherever they are needed.

Under a 4 District System with 2 in each district the **ratio** would be **26,000**.

Based on this ratio, a 4 District System has the following advantages

- 1) A City Council member has a better opportunity to know, relate to and serve his or her constituents.
- 2) Using a staggered measure in election, one vintage player would be in the know at all times. And I believe that the shared responsibility is an advantage for the citizens. The argument that a senior member would always take over could become a concern only if the citizens of that district allow it to happen. Term limits of 8 yrs. should be paramount in keeping the process fresh and to diminish entrenchment.

#### **Monopolies:**

A Blended District of 4 City Council members and 2 at-large can set up the same situation regarding coalition monopolies that is the obvious motivation to disperse in the first place. Here you would have one City Council member representing your area and if you can influence the election by electing the two at-large plus the mayor, a coalition still could assume the majority voice of the council.

## **Splitsdale**

- 1) 6 Districts have the greatest ability to disenfranchise and fragment the city. Lines drawn by the Department of Justice could break up a cohesive area or split up a neighborhood. **We do not get to choose.**
- 2) The least ability to fragment our city would be a 4 District System, with 2 City Council members in each district, because it blends and overlaps the North/Central/South areas as noted in The Morrison Report. Of all the different configurations the district system provides, the 4 District System would create a more cohesive, holistic approach.

*But there are other issues to consider- timeline and cost.*

### **Timeline Issue:**

**The timeline is an issue in itself for keeping our voting system at-large.**

2004 vote on Charter amendment.

2004-2005 is the first opportunity to vote on adopting the district boundaries.

**"Voting on a charter amendment is going to be a consideration in itself. Without knowing where the boundaries are going to be, it's a little like holding the elephant's tail blindfolded and then determine what it is."**

2006 First group to be elected.

2008 Second group to be elected.

2010 The Census Bureau's population assessment

2012 District boundaries will change again according to the 2010 census.

**"This is a tedious, laborious and an added expense we do not need at this time!"**

## **AT-LARGE IS STILL THE BEST**

### **Costs factored in for Districting:**

It is my contention that by the time we pay for the:

- 1) Consultant.
- 2) The attorney.
- 3) Fees connected with the Department of Justice.
- 4) Adjustments for the redistricting boundary process- every 10 years.
- 5) Extensive public participation and outreach...

**"It would be wiser to add two more council people and the cost would probably be about the same!"**

## **KEEP THE CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS AT-LARGE.**

**INCREASE THEIR NUMBER BY 2 TOTALING 8 WITH THE MAYOR AT-LARGE.**

**ELIMATE RUN-OFF ELECTIONS TO EVEN FURTHER DEFER COSTS.**

In closing:

**"The most intelligent thing we could do is to have public awareness and registration drives and to attain the citizen's voter participation to a higher level of informed outcomes and participation."**

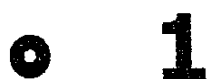
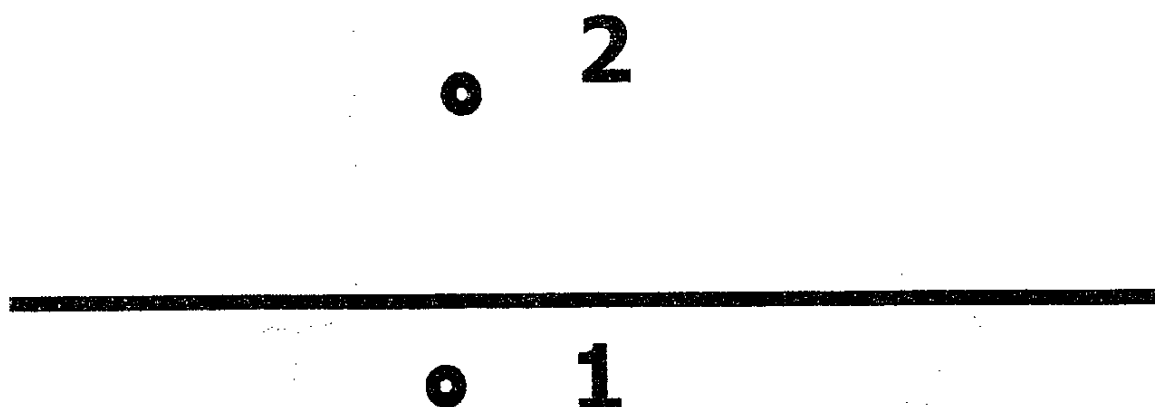
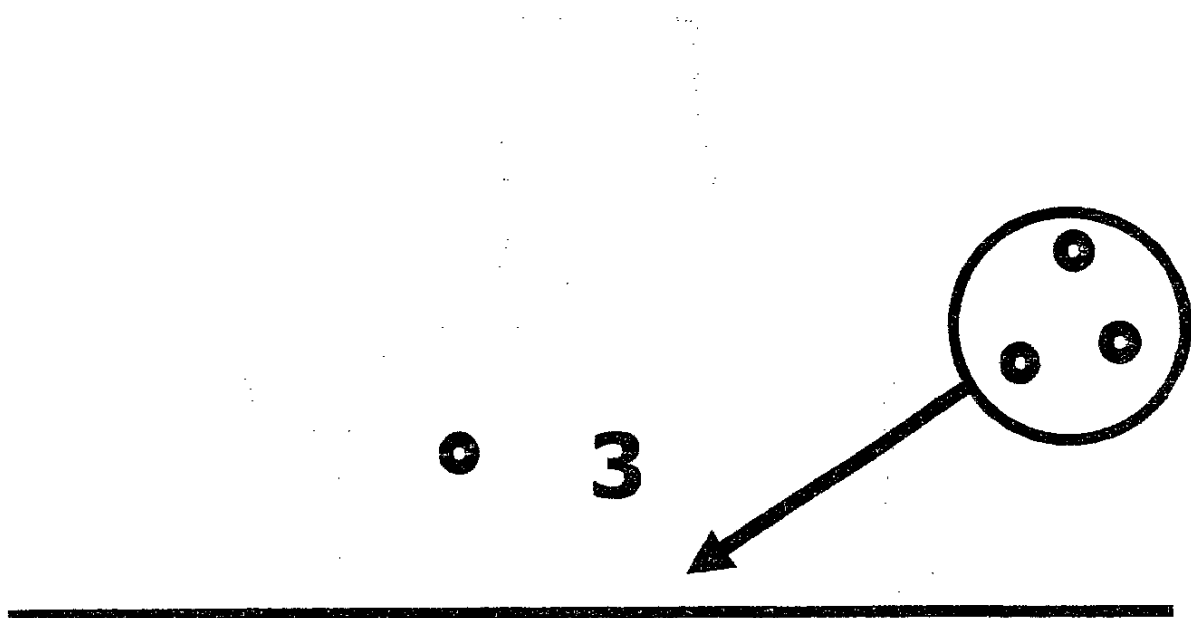
THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR SERVICE ON THIS COMMITTEE.

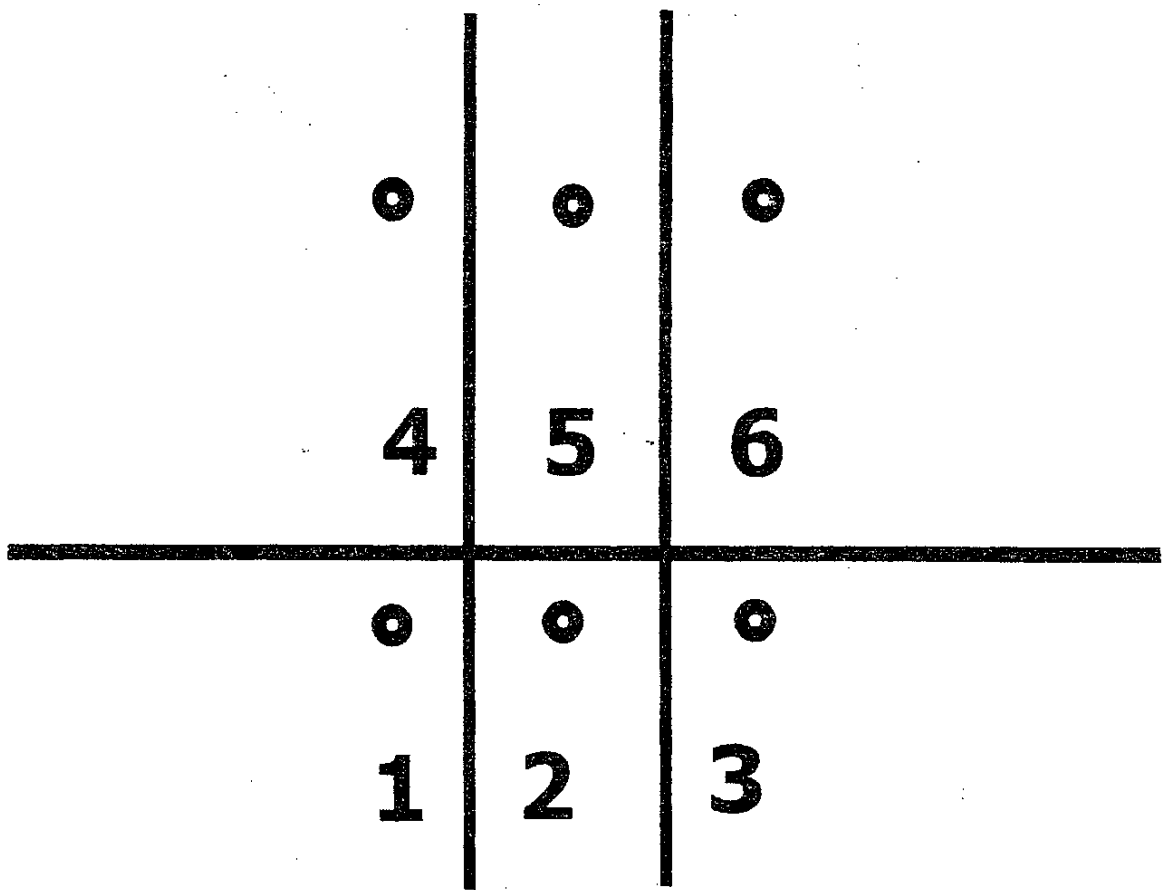
**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

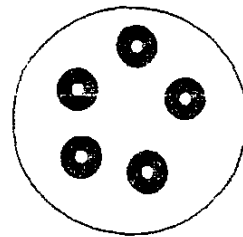
**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 3**









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**Doubletree Ranch Road**





**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Wednesday, April 9, 2003**

**ATTACHMENT 4**





## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings, whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted BEFORE public testimony has begun on the item. Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time MAY be granted to speakers representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they represent must be submitted together.



PLEASE PRINT NAME

KIRSTEN HOLINS

MEETING DATE

APR 09 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT

ADDRESS

2824 N. 81ST WY

ZIP

85257

HOME PHONE

480-429-9405

WORK PHONE

SAME

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ ~~NO, I DO NOT WISH~~ TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

*Public comments are limited to items not otherwise listed on the agenda. Citizens may complete one speaker/citizen comment card per night and submit it to the City Clerk before or during the meeting. Council will listen to your remarks, but is prohibited by state law from discussing items which are not specifically listed on the agenda and posted at least 24-hours before the meeting begins.*

**This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.**

Card 1

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

- The chair will call your name when it is your turn to speak.
- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments A 6 MEMBER COUNCIL REPRESENTING  
6 DISTRICTS BASED ON POPULATION IS  
THE ONLY FAIR & JUST WAY TO ELECT  
OUR CITY COUNCIL. THIS WOULD BE THE  
MOST EQUITABLE FOR SCOTTSDALE CITIZENS.

Donated Time



## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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2

PLEASE PRINT NAME William Crawford MEETING DATE APR 09 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 6442 E Camelback ZIP 85011

HOME PHONE 602 970 8270 WORK PHONE 602 977-2779

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

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PLEASE PRINT NAME DEBBIE KARY MEETING DATE APR 09 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 9427 E. PINE VALLEY RD. ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 480-661-6175 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # BILL CRAWFORD WILL SPEAK ON MY BEHALF

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE PRINT NAME

Sam Linsuawa

MEETING DATE

APR 09 2003

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT

ADDRESS

6442 E Camelback Scottsdale, AZ

ZIP

HOME PHONE

WORK PHONE

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Bill Crawford To Speak In View

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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Card 2



APR 08 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME Bonnie Knechtel MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 8701 E. Valley View Rd ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE 957-0213

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # I WANT THE COUNCIL TO SPEAK FOR ME

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☒ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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3

APR 09 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME Patty Babcock MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 5027 N 71st ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 949 9549 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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21

PLEASE PRINT NAME Barbara L. Petersen MEETING DATE 4-9-03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 7327 E. Glendale Dr. ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 994-9010 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # District

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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7

PLEASE PRINT NAME Bill Jenkins MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT JAIA

ADDRESS 7719 E. Vesper Ave ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE (480) 947-0632 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING Disfranch

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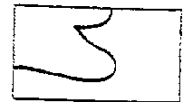
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PLEASE PRINT NAME Jim Foley MEETING DATE 4-9-03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT None

ADDRESS 7925 E Bonita Dr ZIP 85258

HOME PHONE 480 405 9222 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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6

PLEASE PRINT NAME Angela JACOBSEN MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 1562 E. BELLEVIEW ST ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 480-429-4534 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Distracting

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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8

PLEASE PRINT NAME PHYLLIS MCBRIDE MEETING DATE 4-9-03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT

myself

ADDRESS 8239 E. Camelback Rd ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480-947-2177 WORK PHONE home

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # 3

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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9

PLEASE PRINT NAME Bob Vaire MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT EB

ADDRESS 10040 E. Happy Valley Rd. #451 ZIP 85255

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # 4 PUBLIC COMMENT

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE PRINT NAME George Vairo MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 10040 E. Happy Valley Rd ZIP 85255

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # I give my time

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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12

PLEASE PRINT NAME JANE FALLER MEETING DATE 4-9-03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 6633 E. 2ND ST ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480-990-5030 WORK PHONE 480-596-7168

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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11

PLEASE PRINT NAME PHILIP A. FALLEK MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 6633 E 2ND ST ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE ~~480-844-5011~~ 480-9908205 WORK PHONE 480-844-5011

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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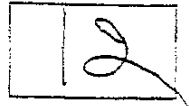
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represent must be submitted together.



PLEASE PRINT NAME Merlin Gindlesperger MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR  
ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 6918 E. Edgemont Ave ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE cell 480-229-5849

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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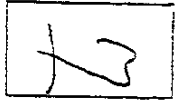
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PLEASE PRINT NAME Ann Thompson MEETING DATE 4/9/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 634 E. Harvard St ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 480 945-6572 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # 4-proposed districting system

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD. in favor of #1

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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14

PLEASE PRINT NAME MIKE BENDER MEETING DATE 04/09/03

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 3314 N 68TH ST, SOUTH SCOTTSDALE, AZ ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480 874 4756 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # COUNCIL DIRECTS

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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15

PLEASE PRINT NAME SAM WEST MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 8160 N. HAYDEN # J-212 ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 481-4323 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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16

APR 09 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME Loren Langslet MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 2521 N. Miller Rd Scottsdale Az. ZIP 85257

HOME PHONE 480 990-9315 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # Districts

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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Card 16



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APR 09 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME PATRICIA S. DOOKER MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 4701 N. 68TH ST. #133 SCOTTSDALE AZ ZIP 85251

HOME PHONE 480-481-9497 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK. BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

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Patricia Dooley

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

- The chair will call your name when it is your turn to speak.
- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments

I relinquish my time to Loren

Angelita

Card 16



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whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted **BEFORE** public testimony has begun on the item.  
Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time **MAY** be granted to speakers  
representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they  
represent must be submitted together.



APR 08 2003

PLEASE PRINT NAME CIARA LUPKE MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR  
ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 4701 N 68<sup>th</sup> ST. #115 ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE 480-947-3510 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

*Public comments are limited to items not otherwise listed on the agenda. Citizens may complete one speaker/citizen comment card per night and submit it to the City Clerk before or during the meeting. Council will listen to your remarks, but is prohibited by state law from discussing items which are not specifically listed on the agenda and posted at least 24-hours before the meeting begins.*

**This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.**

Clara Supke

Please give this card to the clerk at the meeting BEFORE public testimony begins on the item you wish to address.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OR BOARD/COMMISSION:

- The chair will call your name when it is your turn to speak.
- Approach the podium and state your name and address for the record.
- Groups wishing to speak should elect a spokesperson to represent the views of the group.

Comments are limited to 3 minutes.

*Speakers representing two or more persons may be granted additional time*

A green light will appear when you begin your comments

A yellow light will appear when you have one minute remaining

A red light will appear when your 3 minutes are up

Comments *Relinquish my time to Loren Laugel.*

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## SPEAKER/CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

This card is for providing comments when attending City Council and other public meetings, whether or not you wish to speak.

Cards must be submitted BEFORE public testimony has begun on the item.

Testimony is limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Additional time MAY be granted to speakers representing two or more persons. Cards for designated speakers and the persons they represent must be submitted together.

17

PLEASE PRINT NAME SHARON OBERITTER MEETING DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICABLE, NAME THE GROUP OR  
ORGANIZATION YOU REPRESENT \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS 8614 E. ORANGE BLOSSOM ZIP 85250

HOME PHONE 480-949-5757 WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

☒ YES, I WISH TO SPEAK REGARDING ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ NO, I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK, BUT WISH TO COMMENT ON BACK OF THIS CARD.

☐ I AM IN FAVOR OF AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I AM OPPOSED TO AGENDA ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I WISH TO SPEAK DURING "PUBLIC COMMENTS" CONCERNING \_\_\_\_\_

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This card constitutes a public record under Arizona law.



# Appendix Tab 11



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 15, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, April 15, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	Wendy Lyons
	Susan Bitter Smith	Roberta Pilcher
	James Derouin	Wendy Riddell
	Suzanne Klapp	Donald Scott
	Barbara Klein	Lida Stewart
	George Knowlton	James Wellington

Also Present:

Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:12 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Though invited to participate, none of the members of the public wished to speak.

**SPEAKER**

Senator Harry Mitchell distributed a copy of the cover article from the April edition of *Governing Magazine* (Attachment 1) entitled "Are City Governments a Relic of the Past?" Senator Mitchell referenced the article as he spoke about the pros and cons of at large versus district systems of government. Points of discussion included:

- The article in *Governing Magazine* identifies problems that could become issues if Scottsdale were to go to a district system.
- Senator Mitchell stated that Tempe has only 45 square miles, is essentially built out, and has relatively little diversity compared to Scottsdale. He commented that Scottsdale is much larger, has still has growth ahead of it, has a larger population, is diverse, and is not as compact as Tempe.
- Under district systems of government the power tends to gravitate to the Mayor because district councilmembers tend to be more focused on district issues.
- An at large system of government offers voters six councilmembers to represent them, rather than a district system that may only provide one representative.

## **Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, April 15, 2003**

**Page 2**

- Questions can arise as to whether or not each district council member has equal influence on the Council.
- Scottsdale's geography may support a reason for districting.
- High voter density, such as in the southern part of Scottsdale, provides the opportunity for an area to outvote the rest of the city.
- District council members sometimes concentrate on their district to the exclusion of the rest of the city.
- The drawing of district lines can result in some areas being compact and others being spread out.
- Council members that are elected as the result of low voter turnout, as can be the case with districts, tend to have a different attitude about voters.
- Under a district form of government citizens feel good about having a "go to" person.
- Candidates' efforts and resources are spent on those voters who have a record of turning out to vote.
- One way to make a difference in elections is to increase voter turnout.
- Voters tend to be older, non-minorities, and of a higher than average education and income level than non-voters. Recent immigrants also tend to be non-voters.
- When asked if there are any groups that have a strong influence on elections, Senator Mitchell responded that the Firefighters were the most powerful.
- The City Charter outlines the powers of Mayor and Council. There is the perception that the Mayor can do more than the other members of the Council; however, it is important to remember that it takes four votes for the Council to act.

### **MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 1, 2003 meeting of the District Advisory Task Force. Jim Derouin so moved, which was seconded by George Knowlton. Motion passed unanimously.**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 8, 2003 District Advisory Task Force Public Hearing. Jim Derouin so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher. Motion passed unanimously.**

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Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 9, 2003 District Advisory Task Force Public Hearing. Jim Derouin so moved, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher. Motion passed unanimously.

**DISCUSSION OF AT LARGE AND DISTRICT FORMS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/DRAFT DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORT**

To facilitate the discussion, items 5 and 6 on the agenda were combined.

A member of the group asked if the Task Force would respond to several public comments asking for answers to the questions listed at the beginning of the draft District Advisory Task Force report. It was the general consensus that the issuance of the final report would serve as the response.

The Task Force members developed a list of reasons for and against district forms of government (Attachment 2).

The group debated whether or not to issue two final reports, one written by the majority and one by the minority, or a combined report.

**AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reviewed the agenda for the next regular meeting of April 22, 2003 and laid out a possible timeline for the remaining meetings. The target date for completing the report and submitting it to the City Council is May 20, 2003. The report will probably go to Council for discussion in early June.

**ADJOURNMENT**


Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member George Knowlton seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:43 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 22, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 15th day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

DATED this 23rd day of April 2003.

  
CAROLYN JAGGER  
Deputy City Clerk



# Are City Councils a Relic of the Past?

One of America's oldest political institutions isn't adapting very well to 21st-century urban life.

BY ROB GURWITT

**Y**ou notice two things right off about the 19th Ward in St. Louis. The first is that pretty much everywhere there's construction, there's also a large sign reading, "Assistance for the project provided by Michael McMillan, Alderman." The second is just how limited Alderman McMillan's domain happens to be. Walk a few minutes in any direction, and you're out of his ward. You don't see the signs anymore. You also don't see as much construction.

Within the friendly confines of the 19th, St. Louis looks like a city busily reviving. There are new high schools being built, scattered apartments and loft projects underway, efforts to rejuvenate the historic arts and entertainment district, and a HOPE VI retrofit of an enormous public housing facility. While all this activity has some powerful people behind it, just one person has had a hand in all of it, and that is McMillan himself. Only 31, he has been on the St. Louis Board of Aldermen for six

years, and in that time has made it clear that his ambitions for his ward—and by extension, himself—are high. "I don't have other obligations," he says. "I'm not married, I have no kids, I have no other job. It's one of my competitive edges."

Cross the ward boundary, and you find out what "competitive edge" means in St. Louis politics. North of the 19th, and for some distance to the east, stretch a series of neglected, depopulated neighborhoods that do not in any way suggest urban revival. This is, in part, a consequence of private market decisions: These neighborhoods don't have much clout within

the corporate suites where such decisions are made. But equally important, they don't have much clout in local government, either—at least not when it comes to large-scale development projects.

That's because in St. Louis, each of the 28 ward aldermen is the gatekeeper of development in his or her little slice of the city. If they're shrewd and well connected, like Michael McMillan, the ward does fine. If they're inattentive, or maladroit at cutting deals, or on the outs with local developers, or just plain picky, which is

## Attachment #1

the case in more than a few wards, hardly anything gets done. "You don't see a Mike McMillan coming out of some of these devastated wards," says one City Hall insider. "They have a voice, but if it's weak, what do they really get?"

To be sure, even the weak aldermen in St. Louis have their uses. They get potholes filled and streetlights fixed, offer advice on how to handle code violations or deal with housing court, and see that garbage gets picked up in alleyways where contractors dump it illegally. This hands-on attention is hardly a bad thing. In the words of Jim Shrewsbury, who as president of the Board of Aldermen runs at large and is its 29th member, the city's deeply entrenched system of political micro-management "protects neighborhoods and gives people a sense of influence." As members of a democratic institution, that's what city councilmen are supposed to do. But when that's about all many of them do, in a city that is struggling to emerge from years of economic debility, even Shrewsbury agrees that something is wrong. The system, he says, "creates a sense of parochialism and feudalism. We become the Balkans."

## FEUDING AND HOT AIR

The concept of balkanization could be applied these days to councils and boards of aldermen in many of America's biggest cities—perhaps most of them. Look around the country and you can quickly compile a dossier of dysfunction.

Sometimes it is a case of pursuing tangents, as the Baltimore City Council likes to do. In a recent commentary about what it called "the hot-air council," the Baltimore Sun suggested that frequent resolutions on foreign affairs, hearings on the differences between telephone exchanges, and debate about counteracting "the negative images of Baltimore, as portrayed in 'real-crime' fiction, TV dramas and movies" suggested that the members didn't have enough real work to do.

Other councils become so embroiled in internal maneuvering that they lose their

## COVER STORY



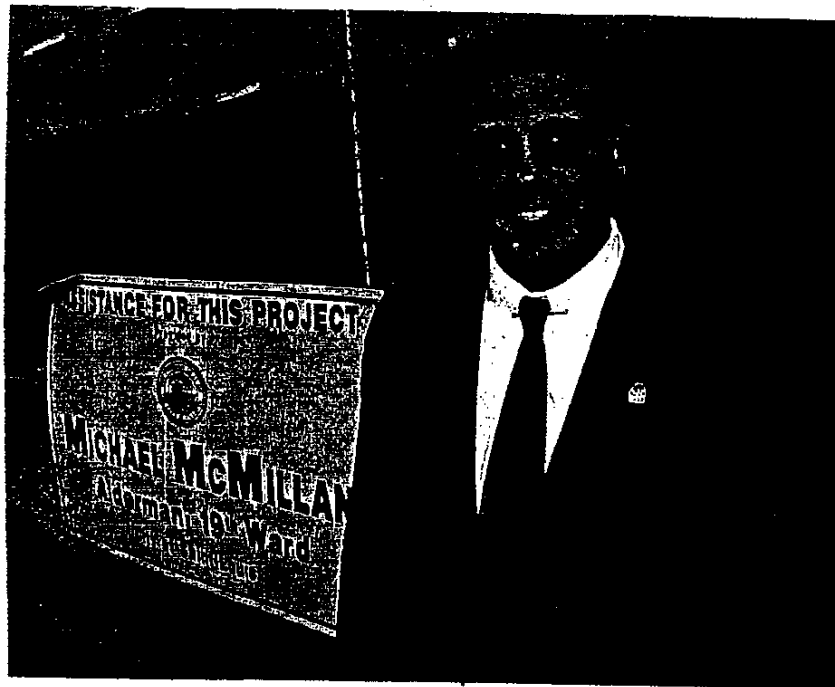
the council, but the council had a long history of intervening in the day-to-day administration of city services and tying itself up in petty squabbles corrosive to the morale of residents, as well as city employees. In the 1990s, the council essentially torpedoed the program of Mayor Mike Peters, who appeared to have broad voter support for his economic reform and revival ideas. Small surprise that when they were finally given a straightforward chance last November to change things, the city's voters opted to create a new form of government that strengthened the mayor at the council's expense.

None of this is to say that councils in large cities never tackle important issues or play a key role in crafting policy. Council members in Los Angeles, for instance, have a great deal to say about basic infrastructure issues, in their districts and across the city. And for all its infighting, the Philadelphia City Council did help to re-shape Street's ambitious urban renewal program, the Neighborhood Transformation Initiative, to be more responsive to neighborhood concerns.

But in all too many large cities these days, the power of councils is, at most, the power to stop things. The wellsprings of citywide innovation and progress lie elsewhere. It is telling that until this past year, neither of the two major national organizations speaking for cities addressed the specific concerns of big-city councils. The National League of Cities is dominated by small- and medium-sized jurisdictions; the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which focuses on larger cities, doesn't address council members at all. "We're literally locked out of the one national group that deals with big cities," observes Nick Licata, a Seattle council member.

Licata, who was struck by the dearth of representation from places like his when he first attended a League of Cities meeting, has put together a new "Central Cities Council" at the League, for council members in the 100 or so largest cities to share information and strategies on common issues. "We're not communicating on a regular basis, we're not exchanging information on local programs we can learn from, and on the national level, when we should be lobbying, we don't have our act together," he says. "This should help us link up."

Still, the sense of floundering one often gets watching big-city councils isn't really a surprise. Over the years, as mayors have



**St. Louis Alderman Michael McMillan** knows how to work the system. Many of his colleagues don't.

moved to get a handle on crime, economic development and even school management, and as semi-private institutions—redevelopment authorities, stadium authorities, transit authorities, convention center authorities, tax increment finance districts—have proliferated, the role of councils in the most critical issues of urban governance has atrophied. Individual council members, the Michael McMillans of the country, may still have a share of power and influence, but the bodies on which many of them serve have lost their identity. "I think city councils have been neutered in most cases," says Dennis Judd, an urban affairs specialist at the University of Illinois-Chicago. "They are engaging in the most trivial aspects of urban government, rather than the most important aspects."

Under these circumstances, it is hard not to wonder whether city councils are becoming relics of the political past, poorly adapted to making the decisions of 21st-century urban life. In all too many cases, they seem in danger of becoming the dinosaurs of American local government.

## OUT OF THE LOOP

There was a moment not long ago when the St. Louis Board of Aldermen managed to command national attention, but it's one local politicians would rather forget. In the midst of a tense and racially charged ward redistricting debate in 2001, Alderman Irene Smith was conducting a fil-

buster when she asked whether she could go to the bathroom. Told by Board President Shrewsbury that the rules required her to yield the floor to do so, she summoned her supporters, who brought in a trash can and surrounded her with improvised drapes while she appeared to urinate into the can. "I was mortified," says a St. Louis politician who happened to be watching on cable television at the time. "If you've been in the aldermanic chambers, they call to mind a time when the city was a powerful city, a grand place. To think of her staging that in there! The stock of the entire board of aldermen went down." Smith was later indicted on charges of public indecency but was acquitted in January on the reasoning that no one could know for sure whether she was actually urinating or simply pretending to do so.

To those who spend their time in City Hall, the incident was puzzling, because Smith, a lawyer and former judge, is generally seen as one of the more careful and thoughtful members of the board. "She's bright, she knows how to read the law, she asks tough questions in committee hearings," says one aldermanic insider. But to many in the city at large, there was little question about how to interpret her outburst: Not even its own members accord the board much respect any longer.

TIM PARKER

PALO COLEMAN

The fact is, for all the opportunities that ambitious aldermen have to promote development within their own neighborhoods, it's been a while since the board has played a significant role in shaping matters of vital interest to St. Louis as a whole. One of the biggest issues on the plate of Mayor Francis Slay—himself a former board president—is a new stadium for the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team, and while pieces of the complex deal he has put together will require aldermanic approval, the board itself has had very little role in constructing it.

"When I was in City Hall," says a former aide to one of Slay's recent predecessors, "I only went to the board if I absolutely had to. The truth is, I never felt the need to involve people there on the front end in order to get something passed on the back end. In the 1970s or '80s, if a mayor had a stadium project, he'd have had to line up five or six people on the board before he even went public with it." Because that didn't happen in the current situation, the aide argues, this stadium deal is just a stadium deal—it is not part of any broader city commitment to, say, refurbishing public sports facilities or community centers in the neighborhoods.

There are any number of theories about what has led the board of aldermen to its diminished citywide import, and many of them focus on its size. The 28 wards were created in 1914, when St. Louis had 680,000 people. They remained in place when the city reached its peak of 850,000 in 1950. And they're still there, half a century later, when it's down to 340,000. This means that each alderman represents about 12,500 people. Chicago's 50-member city council, which is one of the largest in the country, would have to grow to 200 members if its wards were the same size as those in St. Louis.

If all you expect of an alderman is close attention to garbage pickup and street repairs, of course, small wards are just fine. But they have a cost, as well. For one thing, they form a low barrier to political entry. In some wards, a politician needs as few as 800 votes to get elected. When the city was larger, says former Mayor Freeman Bosley Jr., "you had to be a real leader to get on the board, someone who could put together thousands and thousands of votes. That plays into your ability to...put people together and pull them in a direction. So as the years have gone by, the number of go-to people has diminished."

To be sure, it's possible to overstate the

case. "Just because we were once a city of 800,000 people doesn't mean we had rocket scientists serving on the board of aldermen," notes Jim Shrewsbury. "I don't think someone makes a decision between running a corporation and being an alderman." But it's equally true that city councils are, in essence, a political proving ground—former U.S. House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, for instance, got his start on the St. Louis Board of Aldermen. The less skill and vision they demand of their members, the poorer a city's civic life is likely to be.

"If you can make the council a place where young people who are interested in public policy think they ought to be, then it serves as a farm system to create people who understand how local government works and who have sympathy for it," says Mike Jones, a former alderman who now runs the regional Empowerment Zone. "Because the real question is, Where do you get local leadership from? On a city council where you've got to work hard to get elected, it takes good political instincts and hones them into political and policy-making skills."

## IRONCLAD PRIVILEGE

Over time, the small size of the constituencies and the rules of the institution itself have combined to make the lure of parochialism more and more irresistible. In the 1950s, following passage of the federal Urban Renewal Act of 1949, aldermen in St. Louis suddenly found themselves with real power in their neighborhoods as the arbiters of develop-

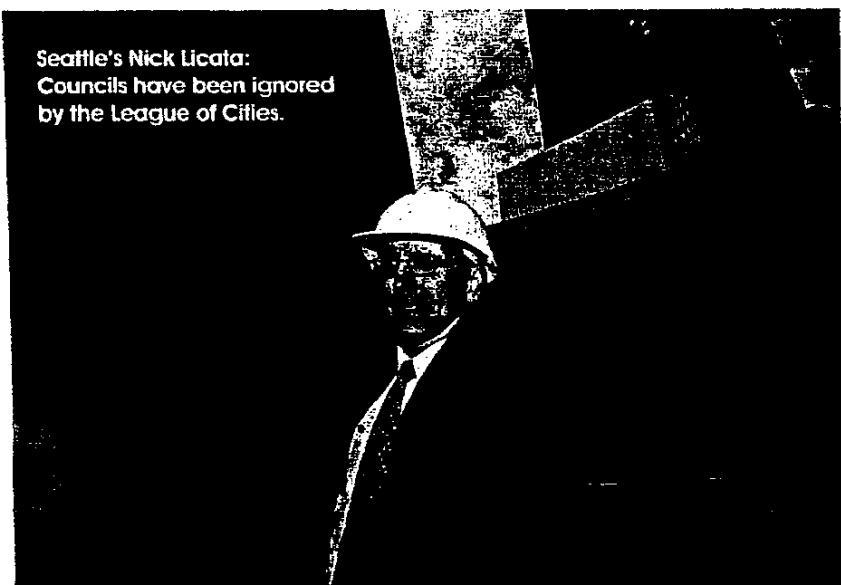
ment. That law, says Lana Stein, a University of Missouri-St. Louis historian, "brought a huge pot of money, and the aldermen had to pass bills authorizing urban renewal projects and highway projects. They were courted by Civic Progress [the group of corporate movers and shakers at the time] and by the mayor. Even though there were working-class people and saloon keepers elected to the board, they became a much bigger deal because of what they were voting on."

But if the urban renewal money brought the board instant influence, it also led inexorably to parochialism. As requests grew for new housing or redevelopment in the wards, they ran into the ironclad principle of aldermanic privilege—the notion that no member of the board would interfere in matters affecting another member's ward.

Fifty years later, developers still need help from the city, and that usually means a vote from the aldermen, supporting a "blighting" provision or providing a tax abatement or creating a tax-increment financing district. If you happen to live in a ward with an active, responsive alderman who knows how to put together development deals, you're fortunate. But there's scarcely anyone left on the board looking at what makes sense for the city as a whole. Aldermen rarely feel any right or responsibility to look closely at deals being made in others' wards.

When a group of downtown residents recently challenged plans backed by their alderman to demolish a historic, marble-fronted building to make way for a parking garage, the board deferred to the alder-

Seattle's Nick Licata:  
Councils have been ignored  
by the League of Cities.



## Bodies Large and Small

### Size of selected city councils

CITY	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS	AVERAGE SIZE OF DISTRICT
Los Angeles	5	246,000
New York	5	57,000
Memphis	9	72,000
Milwaukee	17	35,000
Richmond	10	22,000

\* Two districts have three members each, the others each have one, for a total of 13 members

\*\* City/county supervisors

Source: Governing research

man's wishes by essentially ignoring the protest. The demolition plans were backed by the mayor and by his allies, and the developers insisted that the garage was vital to their plans, even though there are under-used garages within a block's walk.

The local residents, part of a small but growing group of loft dwellers who form one of the few tangible signs of hope for St. Louis' downtown, attended the one aldermanic hearing on the matter and found no one to talk to. "It was a farce," says Margie Newman, one of their leaders. "There was no opportunity to make our case. Literally, there was an alderman with the Sunday comics held up in front of his face, and of the six on the committee, three were wandering in and out. Remember, this was at our one opportunity to bring our case."

Indeed, confirms Matt Villa, a young alderman who represents the city's far southeast, there is little incentive on the board to pay attention to what others are doing when you don't have to. "In our neighborhood," he says, "there's a neighborhood association and a housing corporation, and we sit down to plan the next five years and never take into consideration what other wards are doing. I don't even know how a citywide plan would be embraced by 28 aldermen."

And because the board itself doesn't have an independent capacity to look carefully at measures that come before it—it has very few staff members, and those who want help, such as Michael McMillan, raise funds on the side to pay for an assistant—it often approves important decisions with scarcely any scrutiny at all. "We give pay raises and pension raises and things like that," Villa says, "without really knowing the fiscal impact. The alderman who's sponsored it explains, we pass it, and years later it turns out it wasn't a \$5 million impact, it was a \$50 million impact."

### CHARTER CHANGES

If there's anyone unhappy with this state of affairs, it's Jim Shrewsbury, who as president would like the board to become more independent and active. "The truth is, most legislation and ideas originate with the administration," he says. "The vast majority of bills are administration-sponsored bills; they have the resources and the interest and the concentration. Sometimes, I wish we were more careful and would scruti-

nize them more carefully. And I wish there were more innovation, that more legislation originated here." But he is also quick to point out that in the calculus of the 28 politicians who serve alongside him, that may be more of a risk than they want to take. "I know that on Election Day, the one thousand people who hate me will be there," he explains. "I don't know how many of the thousands who like me will be. I'm prepared to lose my office for something that was in *Profiles in Courage*. If it's not, you start to wonder whether it's worth getting involved."

Yet it's possible that change will come to the St. Louis Board of Aldermen anyway. Although St. Louis is technically a "strong mayor" city, the political reality is that the mayor is constitutionally among the weakest in the country for a city this size. Power has to be shared with a half-dozen other elected officials; the state controls the police through a board on which the mayor has only his own seat; budget decisions and city contracts have to be approved by two of the three members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is made up of the mayor, comptroller and aldermanic president. "St. Louis is probably the nation's best case of an unreformed government," says the University of Illinois' Dennis Judd, referring to the nationwide movement early in the last century to give mayors enhanced authority. "It's as if it never was touched by the reformers."

Like the board's awkward size, all of this is a result of the 1914 city charter, which is still in effect. But last November, voters

statewide approved a home-rule provision for St. Louis that will allow it to take up charter change. Although most of the attention is likely to go to placing more power in the hands of the mayor, there is plenty of sentiment among civic leaders for shrinking the size of the board of aldermen.

This is happening in other big cities with similar problems. Contraction is on the docket in Milwaukee, where some aldermen themselves have proposed shrinking the Common Council from 17 to 15 members, and in Baltimore, where voters last November approved trimming the city council from 19 to 15. Baltimore's initiative, backed by a coalition of labor unions and community organizations, was opposed by most of the city's elected leadership, but it passed overwhelmingly.

It's unclear how much impact tinkering with council size will really have, in St. Louis or anywhere else. But it's clear that some fundamental changes will have to take place for city councils such as these to maintain any real relevance at all in coming years.

By any standard, there is still important work for these bodies to do. Cities need robust political institutions, and by all rights, city councils ought to be among them—they are, after all, the one institution designed to serve as the collective voice of residents and communities, whether their members are elected in districts or at large. But when little is expected of them, because a city's most important decisions are made elsewhere, it's no surprise that over time the ambitions of their members shrink to take in smaller and smaller patches of turf.

There are undeniable benefits to this. Two decades ago, voters in St. Louis overwhelmingly turned down an initiative to cut the number of wards. They felt, says Shrewsbury, "that government had gotten so complicated and big, the only way their voice could be heard was having an alderman who paid close attention." It may be that all most people really want from their city council is the kind of personal stroking that is often hard to come by elsewhere in a big city. But it's also hard to escape the feeling that, as Judd puts it, "when citizens are consulted these days, it's about things that are less and less consequential. What we're seeing is the slow strangulation of local democracy." **G**



## **ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST DISTRICT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

### **FOR DISTRICTS**

Disenfranchised Citizens  
Majority of Citizen Input Calls for Change  
Socio, Economic, and Geographic Differences are so Great that the Current System  
Cannot Support Them  
Community is No Longer Homogeneous  
Unique Geography  
Harder for Single Group to Influence Council  
Identifying with Council  
As we Reach Buildout, More Localized Issues will Surface (Infill, Redevelopment,  
Greater Local Accountability)  
Less Costly to Run in a District Election  
Boards and Commissions Would Have Better (Broad, More Equal) Representation  
Larger View with Focus on District Area

### **AGAINST DISTRICTS**

Avoid "Splitsdale"  
Seven People to go to Rather Than One  
Administrative Costs  
Timing is Wrong (Based on Budget)  
Majority of People have Power to Elect Who They Want



# Appendix Tab 12



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 22, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, April 22, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Lida Stewart
	George Knowlton	James Wellington

Also Present: Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

Others Present: Councilmember Wayne Ecton  
Councilmember Robert Littlefield  
Councilmember Tom Silverman

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:08 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Councilmember Tom Silverman thanked the Task Force members for their hard work and dedication.

Patty Badenoch, 5027 N. 71<sup>st</sup> Place, Scottsdale, asked that one of the handouts (Attachment 1) be corrected to accurately reflect that she favors the current at large system of government.

**SPEAKER**

The Chair introduced speaker Rick DeGraw, Director of Marketing for Maricopa Community College. Mr. DeGraw has been involved in the Valley political scene for over 30 years, and has worked on numerous candidate and bond election campaigns. Drawing on his experience and expertise, Mr. DeGraw expressed his opinions and observations regarding at large and district systems of government.

Mr. DeGraw stated his opinion that all large cities in Arizona will ultimately have some form of district system. He then discussed various statistics about the number of voters who generally vote in elections to support his conclusion that 8.32% of the residents control Scottsdale elections.

Mr. DeGraw then offered his political observations on the differences between running elections under an at large system and a district system. He stated that under a six-district system, candidates would have to reach approximately 17,000 to 20,000 households, making it cheaper to run and allowing candidates to conduct a door-to-door campaign. In general, district candidates do more door-to-door campaigning and send out more information in the mail. He believes it is easier for candidates to run in a district election because it costs less, it is easier to cover the territory, and it is easier to get around to all areas of the district. With a district system, local interest groups become more important to candidates, and larger groups cannot be favored over smaller groups. At large systems of government tend to be supported by larger groups with more influence and more single-issue focus. He then added that people believe the Council is closer to them under a district system. For example, citizens often refer to "their" councilperson.

Mr. DeGraw stated that, in his opinion, district systems can also make it more difficult at the full council level. Having a district system can mean that members are required to do more "horse trading" and more arguing. Under a district system, the council must learn to work together and make upfront compromises. In his experience, in every single instance, the council members' workloads have increased under a district system.

Some things do not change with a change in political system. In most cases, voter participation is driven by interest, concern, or anger, not whether there is a district or at large system. At times, however, districts do increase voter participation. For example, participation usually increases the first time a city holds a district election. Mr. DeGraw also noted that in Phoenix there is much larger voter participation in areas that used to be apathetic.

Mr. DeGraw believes there is no difference to incumbent candidates under a district or at large election; the statistics for the chances of re-election remain the same. The majority of people elect whom they want, under both systems of government.

Mr. DeGraw stated that a district form of government is more expensive than an at large system. Initially, the city's goal is to contain costs and not add staff. However, with time and the increased workload, council members discover that additional staff is required.

Mr. DeGraw then discussed his views regarding the relative merits of a district system versus an at large system, stating his personal belief that a district form of government is superior to an at large system. Mr. DeGraw believes that, in a district system, council members have more citizen contact and do more "horse trading" with other council members to reach consensus on issues. He also expressed his opinion that a district system provides better representation to all areas of the City. He also believes that having a district system makes it difficult to ignore significant sections of the city. Mr. DeGraw urged the group to go at districting wholeheartedly or not at all, restating his opinion that there is no reason to have a partial or blended district system.

Council member Ecton stated that he lives in the northern section of Scottsdale and, as a council member, works very hard for the City of Scottsdale. He added that the majority of his time and

efforts have been focused on areas in the southern part of the city and not in the north as has been suggested.

### **MINUTES**

Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 15, 2003 District Advisory Task Force meeting. Roberta Pilcher made the motion to approve the minutes as submitted, which was seconded by Wendy Riddell. The motion passed unanimously.

### **DISCUSSION OF AT LARGE AND DISTRICT FORMS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/DRAFT DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORT**

To facilitate the discussion, items 5 and 6 on the agenda were combined.

Staff member Jeff Kulaga distributed estimates (Attachment 2) on administrative cost increases under a district system. There are currently five and a half support staff assigned to the Mayor and Council. If the Council decided to add staff members, an administrative secretary and a citizen liaison team would cost about \$100,000 per year.

The group continued the majority/minority report debate from the April 15, 2003 meeting. The discussion focused on whether or not to issue a majority and a minority report, or a combined report containing both majority and minority opinions. After some discussion, the consensus of the group was that any member may comment on either the majority or minority reports or conclusions, but that the minority could not vote on the wording of the majority report or conclusion, and the majority could not vote on the wording of the minority report(s) or conclusion(s).

Task Force member Jeffrey Abts moved that the whole group develop a report formed around the charge from the City Council with recommendations of the majority and minorities, with an additional report to be generated by one member to be included in the final transmittal to the Mayor and City Council. The motion was seconded by Task Force member Michael Pickett and passed unanimously.

### **AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reviewed the timeline for the remaining meetings and reminded the group that the target date for completing the report and submitting it to the City Council is May 20, 2003.

### **ADJOURNMENT**

Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn. Task Force member Wendy Riddell seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 29, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.


**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, April 22, 2003**  
**Page 4**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 22nd day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 30th day of April 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CAROLYN JAGGER  
Deputy City Clerk

**CITY OF SCOTTSDALE  
DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE  
APRIL 2003**

**April 22, 2003:  
Attachment #1**

**TABLE OF PUBLIC COMMENTS**

NAME	COMMENT BY	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTHR	COMMENTS
Mary Jo & Gene Almendinger	e-mail		X			X		3 districts, 3 at-large or 4 districts, 2 at-large
George Angelis	e-mail	X						
Alita Arnold	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Patty Badenoch	Hearing		X				X	Four districts, eight Council.
Patty Badenoch	Hearing		X				X	Four districts, two each
Balaz	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Mike Bentler	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
John Brinjak	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Myron Brower	e-mail		X					
Jane Burtlett	e-mail	X						
CPR Life Savers	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Nancy Cantor	e-mail		X					Support hybrid, with districts and at-large, with more Council members
William Chamberlain	Hearing		X					
Jeanne Christen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
William Crawford	e-mail							Unclear
William Crawford	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
John Culver	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Raymond Currens	Hearing		X					
Larry & Janet DeCelles	e-mail	X						Majority of Council elected at-large
Robert Deppe	e-mail		X				X	Four districts, two at-large
Richard & Patricia Doober	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Mark Edelman	e-mail		X					
Jimmy Eriksson	e-mail		X		X			Three districts, two Council
Jane Fallick	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Jane Fallick	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Philip Fallick	Hearing		X	X				Six districts



NAME	COMMENT BY	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST 2 EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTHER	COMMENTS
Jack Margarella	e-mail	X						
Maryann McAllen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Sam McAllen	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Phyllis McBride	Hearing							Some form of change
Phyllis McBride	Letter		X					Six districts
Edice McGill	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Dale & Joan McKenna	e-mail		X					
Christine Murphy	e-mail		X					
Howard Myers	e-mail	X						
Sharon Oberritter	e-mail		X					Not three districts
Sharon Oberritter	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Sharon Oberritter	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Nona Oliver	Hearing							Better representation for the different areas of Scottsdale.
Cristopher Overlock	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Darlene Petersen	e-mail	X						
Darlene Petersen	Hearing	X						
Jack Rolfe	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Mary Ryland	e-mail		X				X	5 districts, 2 at-large, or 4 districts and 3 at-large
Mary Ryland	Hearing		X					Some be district, some at-large
Richard Safron	e-mail		X					No at-large. Partisan elections. No staggered elections.
Christine Schild	e-mail		X					Pure district system like Phoenix, or twice as many district reps as at-large.
Bill Searle	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Judy & Lee Steers	e-mail		X					
Sonnie Stevens	Hearing	X						
Rebecca Stout	e-mail		X					
Connie Swanson	e-mail	X						
Robert Thomas	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large

NAME	COMMENT BY	NO DIST	YES DIST	6 DIST	3 DIST 2 EACH	3 DIST 3 A/L	OTIR	COMMENTS
Ann Thompson	Hearing		X	X				Six districts
Bob Vairo	Hearing							Answer questions. COPP has no official position
Norman Vkeiley	Hearing	X						
Billie & Belton Walker	e-mail		X		X			Three districts, two Council each
David Weber	e-mail							Consider voting alternates.
Norma Jeanne West	e-mail		X					
Sam West	Hearing	X						Answer questions
Janet Wilson	Hearing	X						
Joyce Winston	Hearing	X						
Wendy Wolfenden	e-mail		X	X				Six districts
Elizabeth Wood	e-mail		X			X		Three districts, three at-large
Anne Wurth	e-mail	X						

April 22, 2003:  
Attachment #2

**Possible Support Staff Costs**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Mid Point</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>Administrative Secretary: Salary</b>	\$30,638.40	\$36,046.40	\$41,454.40
Estimated benefits cost	\$6,556.62	\$7,713.93	\$8,871.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,195.02</b>	<b>\$43,760.33</b>	<b>\$50,325.64</b>
<b>Citizen Liaison: Salary</b>	\$53,934.40	\$63,450.40	\$72,966.40
Estimated benefits cost	\$11,541.96	\$13,578.39	\$15,614.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,476.36</b>	<b>\$77,028.79</b>	<b>\$88,581.21</b>



# Appendix Tab 13



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, April 29, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES  
COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY  
TASK FORCE  
Tuesday, April 29, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Don Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present: Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:02 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Patty Badenoch, 5027 N. 71st Place, Scottsdale, asked that her question to Rick DeGraw at the April 22, 2003 District Advisory Task Force meeting and his response be included in the record. Ms. Badenoch had advised Mr. DeGraw that she was a political activist and was concerned that a district system would impede her ability to work for the good of all of Scottsdale. Mr. DeGraw responded that, in his experience, activists quite frequently cross district boundaries to advocate for the benefit of an entire city.

**MINUTES**

**Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 22, 2003 District Advisory Task Force meeting. Michael Pickett made the motion to approve the minutes as submitted, which was seconded by Don Scott. The motion passed unanimously. [For processing reasons, Ms. Badenoch's comments are listed above rather than being added into the previous meeting's minutes.]**

**DISCUSSION OF AT LARGE AND DISTRICT FORMS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/DRAFT DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORT**

To facilitate the discussion, items 4 and 5 on the agenda were combined. The Chair reviewed the various forms of government that the Task Force has been considering:

- The current, at large form of government.

## **Council District Advisory Task Force**

**Tuesday, April 29, 2003**

**Page 2**

- A six-district system (Mayor elected at large and six Council Members elected by district).
- A four-district system (Mayor and two Council Members elected at large and four Council Members elected by district).
- A three-district system (Mayor elected at large and six Council Members elected by district).
- A three-district system (Mayor and three Council Members elected at large and three Council Members elected by district).
- A four-district system (Mayor elected at large, four Council Members elected by district, and two Council Members elected from each of two districts that are formed by combining the four districts into two).

After a brief discussion, the Task Force members were able to cull the list to three: the current at large system, a six-district system, and a four-district system, with four members elected by district and two members elected at large.

Each member of the Task Force was then given the opportunity to indicate their preference regarding the remaining three systems of government under consideration. As each form of government was debated, a few more reasons in support of one system over another were identified and added to the Pro/Con List (Attachment 1). After each Task Force Member had spoken, it was clear that the majority of the group supported a recommendation for a six-district system. Two members did not support a district system and will be submitting individual minority opinions.

A concern was raised that a recommendation for districting might be misconstrued as an indictment against the current Council. As a result, language will be added to the final report stating that the report is not a condemnation of the current administration; it is merely a recommendation that best serves the future of Scottsdale.

Task Force member Barbara Klein distributed copies of the draft minority report (Attachment 2) and invited the group to ask questions or provide comments. Staff was directed to post the draft minority report on the City's website.

Suggestions for changes to the majority or minority report are to be sent to Donna Bronski who will forward the comments to the appropriate Task Force member.

### **AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reviewed the tentative timeline for the remaining meetings and reminded the group that the target date for completing the report and submitting it to the City Council is May 20, 2003. The Chair asked the group to consider canceling the May 6, 2003 meeting to allow time for drafting the revised report. The May 13 meeting would then be used to make the final revisions to the report,

**Council District Advisory Task Force  
Tuesday, April 29, 2003  
Page 3**

with District Advisory Task Force approval scheduled for May 20, 2003. Hearing no objections, staff was directed to implement the following revised tentative schedule:

**May 6, 2003 -- Meeting Cancelled (additional time will be used by the Chair and Vice Chair to revise the Draft DATF Report)**

**6:00 p.m., May 13, 2003 -- Review Revised Draft DATF Report, make final revisions/corrections**

**6:00 p.m., May 20, 2003 -- Review and approve Final DATF Report for submittal to Council**

**(TENTATIVE) 5:00 p.m., June 9, 2003, City Council Work Session -- DATF Presentation**

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member James Wellington moved to adjourn. Task Force member Roberta Pilcher seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 7:33 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 6:00 p.m., Tuesday, May 13, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**CERTIFICATE**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 29th day of April 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 14th day of May 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk



## **ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST DISTRICT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

### **FOR DISTRICTS**

Disenfranchised Citizens

Majority of Citizen Input Calls for Change

Socio, Economic, and Geographic Differences are so Great that the Current System  
Cannot Support Them

Community is No Longer Homogeneous

Unique Geography

Harder for Single Group to Influence Council

Identifying with Council

As we Reach Buildout, More Localized Issues will Surface (Infill, Redevelopment,  
Greater Local Accountability)

Less Costly to Run in a District Election

Boards and Commissions Would Have Better (Broad, More Equal) Representation

Larger View with Focus on District Area

**Less Divisive, More Cohesive**

**Collective Knowledge/Shared Experiences**

**Same Number of Ears for Six Districts**

**Public Supports Straight Six**

**Improve Communication**

**Shared Workload**

### **AGAINST DISTRICTS**

Avoid "Splitsdale"

Seven People to go to Rather Than One

Administrative Costs

Timing is Wrong (Based on Budget)

Majority of People have Power to Elect Who They Want

**District Representatives are More Territorial**



# Appendix Tab 14

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**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, May 13, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**  
**Tuesday, May 13, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	Michael Pickett
	Susan Bitter Smith	Roberta Pilcher
	James Derouin	Wendy Riddell
	Suzanne Klapp	Don Scott
	Barbara Klein	Lida Stewart
	George Knowlton	James Wellington
	Wendy Lyons	

Also Present: Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Deputy City Clerk Carolyn Jagger  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 6:06 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**MINUTES**

Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the April 29, 2003 District Advisory Task Force meeting. George Knowlton made the motion to approve the minutes as submitted, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher. The motion passed unanimously.

**DISCUSSION OF AT LARGE AND DISTRICT FORMS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/DRAFT DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORT**

The Task Force members reviewed the revised (May 13, 2003) version of the draft District Advisory Task Force Report section by section, with each member having then opportunity to comment and make corrections. The Chair and Vice Chair took note of the corrections and will issue an amended report prior to the next meeting.

The group was also invited to provide comments on Task Force Member Barbara Klein's minority report. The Chair clarified that, while their comments and suggestions were welcome, Dr. Klein would make the final decision on whether or not to make changes to the minority report. No comments were offered at the meeting.

If a Task Force Member wishes to provide comments on either of the two reports prior to the next meeting, the comments are to be directed to Donna Bronski who will forward them to the appropriate Task Force member.

**AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING/FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE**

The Chair reminded the group that the target date for completing the report and submitting it to the City Council is May 20, 2003. To meet that deadline, the Task Force members must approve the final report at the next meeting (May 20, 2003). Barbara Klein and Robert Pilcher were reminded that their final minority reports would be due at the same time.

The question was raised as to whether or not the final report would include a signature page for the members to sign. The consensus was to include a signature page, and Donna Bronski was asked to provide the signature page and wording for a motion to adopt the final report at the next meeting. The group also decided to submit the document as a whole and not to include individual statements of support from the members.

The Chair confirmed that the Council discussion of the District Advisory Task Force Report is scheduled to be on the Council Work Session Agenda for Monday, June 9, 2003. That meeting begins at 5:00 p.m. in the City Hall Kiva. The Task Force members will provide the Council with a presentation of their findings at that time.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member Roberta Pilcher moved to adjourn the meeting. Task Force member George Knowlton seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:55 p.m. The next meeting of the District Advisory Task Force is 5:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 20, 2003 in the Human Resources Pinnacle Room.**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 13th day of May 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 21st day of May 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CAROLYN JAGGER**  
Deputy City Clerk

# Appendix Tab 15



**MINUTES**  
**COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY**  
**TASK FORCE**

**Tuesday, May 20, 2003**



**Human Resources Pinnacle Room**  
**7575 E. Main Street**  
**Scottsdale, Arizona**



**DRAFT  
MINUTES  
COUNCIL DISTRICT ADVISORY  
TASK FORCE  
Tuesday, May 20, 2003**

Present:	Jeffrey Abts	William McCluskey
	Susan Bitter Smith	Michael Pickett
	James Derouin	Roberta Pilcher
	Suzanne Klapp	Wendy Riddell
	Barbara Klein	Don Scott
	George Knowlton	Lida Stewart
	Wendy Lyons	James Wellington

Also Present: Deputy City Attorney Donna Bronski  
Government Relations Coordinator Peggy Carpenter  
Executive Assistant Jeff Kulaga

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson Susan Bitter Smith called the meeting to order at 5:50 p.m. The Chair expressed her apologies for herself and Vice Chair Derouin who were caught up in re-drafting the final report and forgot the meeting had been changed to an earlier start time. Members Wellington, McCluskey and Derouin arrived at approximately 6:05 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

None.

**MINUTES**

Hearing no additions or corrections, the chair called for a motion to approve the minutes of the May 13, 2003 District Advisory Task Force meeting. Wendy Riddell made the motion to approve the minutes as submitted, which was seconded by Roberta Pilcher. The motion passed unanimously.

**REVIEW, DISCUSS, AND REVISE DRAFT DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORTS**

The Task Force members reviewed the revised (May 20, 2003) version of the Final District Advisory Task Force Report. Minor changes were made to the report. There was discussion about how to fashion signature lines and whether the members authoring the minority submissions would sign the portions of the majority report discussing electing the mayor at large and submission of only one item to the voters for their consideration. Suzanne Klapp moved approval of the majority report but the motion died for lack of a second when it was discovered that there was still confusion over the wishes of members authoring the minority submissions. After further discussion, the minority members articulated their wishes to sign only their own submissions.

**APPROVE FINAL DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORTS**

Task Force member Suzanne Klapp moved approval of the majority report as revised, including statements regarding at large election of the mayor, submission of a single option regarding districting to the voters, and a revised recommendation section with 12 signature lines. The motion was seconded by Task Force member Wendy Riddell. The motion passed with unanimous approval of the majority members: Jeffrey Abts, William McCluskey, Susan Bitter Smith, Michael Pickett, James Derouin, Suzanne Klapp, Wendy Riddell, Don Scott, George Knowlton, Lida Stewart, Wendy Lyons, and James Wellington

**DISCUSSION OF PROCESS FOR PROVIDING THE FINAL DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE REPORTS TO THE CITY COUNCIL AND POTENTIAL NEXT STEPS**

By acclamation, the Task Force determined that the presentation to the City council should be given by the chair, Susan Bitter Smith. Staff was instructed to draft a power point presentation to serve as the basis for the Task Force presentation. Since the majority report requires additional changes, the members agreed to come in the week of May 27 to sign the final report, with assembled attachments.

The chair's report will include a summary of the majority report, a slide with the majority recommendation, a slide with Ms. Pilcher's minority recommendation, and a slide with Dr. Kline's minority recommendation.

Jeff Kulaga explained that the room set up and Council's normal procedures for their study sessions.

The group briefly discussed their status after the June 9<sup>th</sup> study session. Donna Bronski explained her understanding is that the Task Force will have completed it's task after that meeting and will be disbanded. Afterwards, if members speak about districting in Scottsdale, they may mention that they were members of the District Advisory Task Force, but they should clarify that the Task Force has been disbanded and the statements are their own, not official statements of the City of Scottsdale.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Task Force member Jeffrey Abts moved to adjourn the meeting. Task Force member Roberta Pilcher seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 6:45 p.m. The discussion of the District Advisory Task Force Report is scheduled to be on the Council Work Session Agenda for Monday, June 9, 2003.**

**Council District Advisory Task Force**  
**Tuesday, May 20, 2003**  
**Page 3**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Council District Advisory Task Force held on the 20th day of May 2003.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** this 21st day of May 2003.

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**DONNA BRONSKI**  
Assistant City Attorney



May 27, 2003

To: The Honorable Scottsdale City Council

From: Donna Bronski, Deputy City Attorney  
Jeff Kulaga, Executive Assistant  
Carolyn Jagger, Deputy City Clerk  
Peggy Carpenter, Government Relations Coordinator

**RE: DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE RESOURCE MATERIALS**

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Two additional binders with resource materials are available in the City Clerk's office:

1. Handouts from District Advisory Task Force meetings – approximately 1,000 pages.
2. Website materials from each of the "Comparably Sized Cities", also approximately 1,000 pages.

Copies are available upon request.

Please contact	Donna Bronski	312-2624
	Carolyn Jagger	312-2411
	Jeff Kulaga	312-7496
	Peggy Carpenter	312-2683



# Final Minority Report– District Advisory Task Force

For the  
City of Scottsdale Council    May 2003

Presented By:  
Committee Member Dr. Barbara Klein

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The minority report gives voice to those residents who oppose districts and support maintaining the Scottsdale At-large government. Based on participation on the Task Force, input from speakers, research, historical overview, literature review, academic writings and judicial precedents the following points are clear.

Single Member Districts introduce a plethora of problems:

- Voter inequity – votes worth more in districts with low turnout
- Divisiveness – splitting up Scottsdale rather than encouraging cohesiveness
- Significant and on-going costs for **NO value** (or improvements)
- Lack of Competitiveness– common problem of unopposed candidates
- Logrolling and ‘Thinking Small’ versus ‘Thinking Big’ for the Scottsdale master plan
- Voter loses control of full council
- RISKS WITHOUT BENEFIT

One impetus for the original petition to the council was to demote the power of special interests groups. Unfortunately, the historical record shows that **districts actually exacerbate the problem of special interest influences**. Currently, the more dissatisfied voters seem to be from the southern parts of the city. This group (the more densely populated and the majority) already has the necessary power to make changes – if they vote. [This is due to Maricopa county/Scottsdale’s rare At-large /majority rule system.] Low voter turnout is spoken of so little that one would think it is ‘politically incorrect’ to attribute election results to voter apathy. **Low voter turnout is an underlying, and often under-emphasized, problem that should be addressed.**

**Alternatives are available that are better** than either Single Member Districts or even At-large systems.

### Recommendations

1. That the city maintain the current system of electing council members At-large. (Rational: points above.)
2. That the city actively pursues all possible ways to increase voter turnout. (Rational: to address underlying issues of perceived, and real, feelings of neglect. Less costly changes may actually improve this situation. )
3. That the city not allow this measure to be placed on the ballot without signature collection. (Rational: to demonstrate whether significant citizen support exists for altering our form of government.)
4. That the city considers an academic review to evaluate the adoption of an alternative election system. (Rational: to improve voter representation, to reduce costs and to increase voter turnout.)

The statements in this Executive Summary may be surprising to some readers. Those surprised readers will especially benefit from the evidence and rationales (not just opinions) detailed in the body of the following report.

## Introduction

The one major point of total consensus within the Scottsdale District Advisory Task Force is the belief in protecting and upholding citizen representation. Each member has been steadfast in this goal, even while coming to different conclusions of how that is best accomplished.

This minority report is designed to give voice to opposition of districts and to support maintaining the Scottsdale At-large government. To the credit of the Task Force, there has been an effort to present pros and cons surrounding the districting issue. This report will expand on opposition points touched upon by the majority report, with the goal of fully representing the dissenting opinion for those in the city that share the same view.

*Sometimes the healthiest discussion is one in which everything is not unanimous.*

## National Historical View of Districts with Recent Developments

Supporters often say “districts were good enough for our founding fathers, so they are good enough for Scottsdale.” Our founding fathers may have favored districts, but their preferences were not mentioned anywhere in the constitution, nor did they choose to mandate it. America’s original choice was full territorial elections with winner-take-all results. Most of the original states used At-large elections for the entire state; only five (5) used districts.<sup>1</sup> Historically, districts did not commence until the 1842 Apportionment Act, mandating how House members would be elected; it was twenty more years (1862) until district mandates were added. No major district issues were addressed again until 1967, two years after the 1965 Voting Rights Act, when Single Member Districts were mandated for state elections to enable better representation for minorities.

In 1982 districts of “opportunity” (or minority-majority opportunity) were established to assure the benefits for minorities that single-seat races were not achieving. Since 1987 over 101 cities (most smaller than Scottsdale, but also from Pre-clearance states) have turned away from Single Member Districts.<sup>2</sup> Most of these changes were court mandated and installed At-large or other multi-seat races *using alternative election systems*. Further, since much of the literature on districts is dated (from 1970s and 1980s), it misses more recent developments. In 1994, *Shaw v Reno* added another problem to districting. Commonly known as a reverse discrimination suit, it scorns the ‘affirmative action’ of elections. The resulting decision made the districting process more difficult.

Single Member Districts or Multi-Member Districts (that run as single seat races because of staggered elections) are not beneficial to all communities. Minority voices (of all types) have not fared well under these systems.

- Women do better with At-large elections than Single Member Districts<sup>3</sup>
- “In a district election it is statistically 95-98% impossible for an African America to be elected in a white majority district”<sup>4</sup>

Leaders in these minority realms also discourage Single Member Districts, because they are “retrogressive” and do not live up to their original promise; and these leaders represent both sides of the political spectrum.

- [The single-member district is] “a form of political re-segregation that **results in token representation rather than empowerment.**”

Voting rights advocate, Lani Guinier

- “Indeed, the ...district plan would offer the city RISK WITHOUT BENEFIT and does NOT appear to significantly increase minority access to the electoral system.”

Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF)  
(discussing San Francisco, 1999)

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<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia

<sup>2</sup> The list of these cities was provided to the Task Force as Handout #3 on March 25, 2003

<sup>3</sup> Women on Southern City Councils (MacManus and Bullock) Part IV: State Studies and Trends, p.337

<sup>4</sup> Election Study – City of Modesto July 3, 2000 as referenced by Ad Hoc Committee on District Elections and Term Limits Final report, Section A:1:hh.

- “It should be apparent, however, that there is no principle inherent in our constitutional system, or even in the history of the Nation’s electoral practices, that makes single-member districts the “proper” mechanism for electing representatives to governmental bodies or for giving “undiluted” effect to the votes of a numerical minority. On the contrary, from the earliest days of the Republic, multimember districts were a common feature of our political systems.

**The decision to rely on single-member geographic districts as a mechanism for conducting elections is merely a political choice and one that we might reconsider in the future.** Already, some advocates have criticized the current strategy of creating majority-minority districts and have urged the option of other voting mechanisms -- for example, cumulative voting or a system using transferable votes [e.g., preference voting] -- that can produce proportional results without requiring division of the electorate into racially segregated districts.”

Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas  
(Excerpts from Concurring Opinion in *Holder v. Hall*)

- “...the [Supreme] Court in its voting rights jurisprudence has unleashed a set of expectations for and constraints upon the operation of voting systems that are fundamentally destabilizing for single-members district voting systems. Were one to begin from scratch to determine which system would best satisfy the various constraints imposed by the Court on a fair system of representation and best fit the Court’s descriptions of the positive goods that should be delivered by a voting system, **it is unlikely that single-member districts would be the system of governance of choice.**

Samuel Issacharoff <sup>5</sup>

In Scottsdale, our traditional “minorities” may be rather small (less than 12%), but these same ideas relate to minority voices of similar interests as well. **Single Member Districts do not resolve any problems.**

## Scottsdale Issues

Responses to issues explored during the process meetings of the Scottsdale District Advisory Task Force.

### Avoiding ‘Splitsdale’

The Morrison Institute Report (“Which Way Scottsdale”) warns against becoming “Splitsdale” and states, “For Scottsdale to thrive in the future, each of the three Scottsdales must build on its own role and work together...do a better job of relating to each other...”(page 26). The report implies we must look beyond the borders of our neighborhoods or even our city to see how our parts work together and how we fit in with areas around us. The answer is not splitting us into districts, fracturing our power, so that we can each struggle for our own way. Districts may further fuel the fires of Scottsdale’s north and south issues by creating more possibilities of pitting communities against one another.

Rather than the current vague contention we see now between the north and south, with six (6) districts we will have six different areas contending strongly for the same dollars and attention. It could get ludicrous - Los Arcos area versus Airpark, ‘Stack 40s’ against downtown, and north east central residents against south west south. All of these areas would benefit from less acrimony and more consideration and attention.

Our At-large government maintains the opportunity for **ALL of Scottsdale to work cohesively** and function as one city, despite perceived (or real) historical failures. Districts can be divisive – promoting “Splitsdale.”

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<sup>5</sup> Issacharoff, Samuel, “Has the Supreme Court Destabilized Single-Member Districts? The Conflict between Court Ideals and District Elections.” Issacharoff is a Professor of Law at the Texas School of Law. This article is from a longer piece appearing in the *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1995.

## Vote Equality

**ALL Votes Count Equally** in an At-large system; whereas in a district system, in areas of the city with lower voter turnout a single vote is more heavily influential than in a district with better voter turnout.

Proponents of districts say only a small percentage of votes “actually elect” winners. That relates to ‘swing’ voters - a different issue. Vote equality is similar to the Electoral College in which the votes of those from small states actually ‘carry more weight’ than those from more populous states. Within a district system if 10 people vote in ‘District A’ and 100 vote from ‘District B’, the votes of those in ‘District A’ are 10 times more influential in electing one of the council members (although not the same council members). The ‘District A’ votes were more weighed than those in ‘District B.’ The voters in ‘District B’ are somewhat penalized by having less influence citywide, even though ‘District B’ demonstrated less apathy and more civic participation.

In Scottsdale council members could be elected by a very small percentage of residents in each of their districts versus our current system that requires a majority of city voters to elect each representative. It seems **inherently ‘unrepresentative’** to give a small percentage of Scottsdale residents the ability to seat our council, which could happen if voter turnout was very low in any district.

**Other Times of Inequity.** With a district system, the city voters cannot be protected against inter-census malapportionment that occur because of short-term changes in the Single Member District demographics. While Scottsdale may not be affected by urban flight, two of the other causes of inter-census malapportionment are well known to us: annexation and new development. It may be argued that these are short-term possibilities only, but (hopefully) another cause, namely ‘re-vitalization’, will be present. Perhaps these are not major concerns, but if present as an issue in just one election, it could add to the perception of inequity.

## Diverse Representation

**An At-large system allows citizens more ‘ears’** to listen to their problems, because they can contact any council members and are not just limited to one (or even two).

Scottsdale’s At-large elections also give citizens more personalities to relate to, or work with. In a district you may elect someone close to you physically, but if you get little satisfaction (or don’t ‘get along’) with your own representative, you have little place else to turn. In addition, with a district system up to 49 percent of the voters will likely be represented solely by someone they voted against. This is unfortunately common. However, currently in Scottsdale chances are high that you will be represented by at least one person you voted for among the three open council seats.

Council members tend to be more powerful within their own districts...like “mini-mayors” explained former Glendale manager, Martin Vanacour. If you do not like your mini-mayor, you are stuck without options.

The majority report quotes one of its task force members as saying “there will always be seven pairs of ears” suggesting that a district form of government “does not cut off the ability of citizens to communicate with the mayor and all members” of the council. In an ideal world this may be true, but there is little reason to believe this would be the case based on older cities using districts. If a resident is not a constituent, there is little motivation for a representative to pursue any time-intensive action on their part. We might check how many current Scottsdale council members listen to (or act upon) concerns of Tempe residents.

Proponents of districts (perhaps optimistically) say that one district representative gives the citizens one “go to” person, and this is perceived as a major advantage for accountability. However, there appears little evidence that having six (6) “go to” people is any type of disadvantage. There are no guarantees that the residents’ one “go to” person will be a ‘get up and do’ person as well. It would seem reasonable to think that the statistical chance of having a responsive councilmember among six (6) is better than with only one (1) councilmember.

## Citizen – Council Communication

Technology advances have leveled the playing field of communication. The majority report discusses the enhanced relationships and contacts between citizens and council members under the new district systems of Phoenix, Mesa and Glendale. However, none of the speakers from these areas could account for the role of advances such as e-mail and voice mail in these equations. Simply put, there is no evidence whether this increased contact was due to the district system or technology. Clearly, **communication advances such as e-mail have made contact easier and quicker.** So arguably, neither At-large nor Districts systems have significant communication advantages for residents.

## Address or Attitude on Issues – Cross Cutting Cleavages

Is an address more important than attitude on issues?

- *Would you rather have a neighborhood representative who shares NONE of your views, or*
- *Would you rather be represented by someone outside of your neighborhood, who DOES supports your views?*

It may be that more people are concerned about the quality of a candidate rather than where she lives. Some say a district offers you a more ‘accountable’ and supportive representative, but this is not a guarantee. There is statistically **more chance in an At-large system to have views shared by SOME councilmember(s).**

Cross Cutting Cleavages are political alliances of voters, which cut across societal differences of ethnicity, religion, or class. Where one lives is irrespective of these alliances.

*Single Member Districts are antiquated systems.* Where a person lives no longer determines their political perspective, as geographical interests have lost a great deal of their relevance.<sup>6</sup> Proponents of districts in Scottsdale may express opposite views, but as the city becomes more landlocked, these cross-cutting alliances will become even more relevant to the area. In addition, there are many people who look beyond the areas that would be their district. There are council members who work harder on projects far from their home, there are citizens who push for activity centers closer to where other children play than their own, activists who are interested in working throughout Scottsdale, or members of the Coalition of Pinnacle Peak who live in the southern part of Scottsdale.

One councilmember, who lives in northern Scottsdale, told the Task Force that virtually all his time is “spent in downtown and south Scottsdale.” **An address is not a badge limiting concerns to one’s own neighborhood.**

“Good” candidates for council may live in the same area of Scottsdale – at any particular time (and this may change frequently). If a person is a good candidate, then she is good for ALL of Scottsdale. On the other hand, if there is bad management on the council we should not confuse this with a bad system.

## Gerrymandering

**“All districting is gerrymandering...**due to the fact that all have harsh political consequences – inevitably some group will be disadvantaged.”<sup>7 8</sup> In an At-large system there are **NO complaints of gerrymandering** affecting neighborhood groups. These complaints are ubiquitous with districts.

“The process of re-districting Single Member Districts in **any** state or jurisdiction – even with the most non-partisan guidelines – will ultimately result in unfair results.”<sup>9</sup>

The At-large system **avoids additional risk of challenges and lawsuits** from a growing minority population (even though at 11.6% Scottsdale’s minority is smaller than most cities). This increased risk at times of districting or re-districting is due to Arizona’s status as a “Preclearance” state, which means Arizona is one of the states that must abide by strict Department of Justice rules surrounding the national Voting Rights Act. [Due to problems with Single Member Districts or minority complaints of gerrymandering, since 1987 over 100 jurisdictions in U.S. have adopted alternative systems to ensure “full” representation. The vast majority of these changes were from pre-clearance states and most were court-mandated.]

“We are in the business of rigging elections.” Senator Mark McDaniel, commenting on re-districting

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<sup>6</sup> Hill, Steven “A Voting Rights Act at War with Itself” *Boston Review* (March/April ‘98); and Pamela Karlan “A Bigger Picture,” *Ibid*.

<sup>7</sup> Dixon, Robert G., Jr. *Democratic Perspective: Re-apportionment in Law and Politics* p.462 (Oxford University Press)

<sup>8</sup> Amy. Douglas J., *Real Choices. New Voices*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993; and *Proportional Representation. The Case for a Better Election System*, Northampton, Massachusetts, Crescent Street Press, 1997

<sup>9</sup> Testimony to Washington DC City Council subcommittee on Labor, Voting Rights and Redistricting, April 23, 2001 by Eric C. Olson, Chairman of National League of Cities’ University Caucus and 3<sup>rd</sup> term council member for College Park, Maryland

## Geography as an Excuse

The Morrison Institute report (p.4) notes Scottsdale's "unusual geography" and goes on to say it is a "difficult city to hold together." The task force majority report clearly sees the city's unique layout as a justification for a district system. Conversely, the geography issue could be seen as an 'excuse' not to work together for the good of the whole. The Morrison report also states (p. 26),

*"Scottsdale 2.0 must interweave the fates of all three Scottsdales in a meaningful way – so that the people of south Scottsdale have a vested interest in the open space of the north, and the people of north Scottsdale believe in the revitalization strategy for south Scottsdale."*

## Costs

Another point on which the District Advisory Task Force is in full agreement is that "democracy has a price." Nevertheless, this does not mean budgets can absorb anything or that costs do not matter. Disregarding the current tight Scottsdale budget, the issue here is not costs alone, but value.

Proponents of districts may hope for the best of results, but conversely, opponents of districts can enumerate many flaws of the system. One of the biggest flaws is that there is little evidence that it will IMPROVE Scottsdale government. It is then a question of value, considering that there are many costs involved, which are substantial.

- The current At-large system – **avoids the extra cost** in establishing districts (approximately \$150,000-200,000), thus avoiding greater budget crunch
- The current system has **NO extra Costs** for Re-districting in 2010 and then every 10 years (after each census)
- There are **NO extra administrative costs** with our current system. Separated districts have increased costs (different ballots, staff training, more neighborhood maps and detailed demographics, possibly more assistants or office space). The possible yearly support staff costs have been estimated at anywhere from \$102,671 (low point), \$120,789 (mid-point) to \$138,907 (maximum)<sup>10</sup> These figures are for human resources only.

The majority report has referred to some of the above costs as discretionary, which may be accurate. On the other hand, some of these related costs are actually likely to escalate.

Another possible cost, which would be discretionary (but paid by some jurisdictions), is the last-minute outreach investment for encouraging candidate participation in districts having no candidate or an unopposed candidate.

Districting is not guaranteed to answer any of the real (or perceived) reasons for change; it is **guaranteed to be more costly**.

## Campaigning Costs

The majority committee report states that the cost of campaigning in smaller districts would be reduced. This minority report finds that a plausible *assumption*. Based on driving distances, mailing costs, and door-to-door ability this seems reasonable. Nevertheless, for whatever reason, some sources state differently.

1) 'Bigger Districts Don't Mean More Expensive Campaigns' claims the non-partisan, non-profit, information clearing house and organization, Center for Voting and Democracy. More states (and cities) need to be analyzed, but the findings are quite surprising in the two states, North Carolina and Vermont, for which we have sufficient data. Both states have a mix of one-seat districts and multi-seat districts. In these states, candidates actually spend less in the bigger, multi-seat district elections than in the one-seat districts. The reason for this apparent paradox is probably twofold: candidates can pool some of their expenses (activities designed to get out the vote, mailings, some advertisements) and it may be harder to pursue negative campaigning (and the costs implied) when there are several viable candidates on the ballot.

2) Rick DeGraw, a campaign advisor from Phoenix, and a strong supporter of districts, stated that campaigning costs have risen. He rightly points out the factors of inflation and general increased costs of campaigning at all levels. He stated anecdotally that perhaps *proportionally* the costs have gone down.

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<sup>10</sup> Figures supplied to Task Force by Scottsdale Executive Assistant, Jeff Kulaga, April 22, 2003

3) The Modesto City Election Study<sup>11</sup> concluded “*changing from an At-large to district elections by no means guarantees that the average campaigning will be lower in costs.*” [Of cities they surveyed, one had reduced costs, one increased costs, all others had no change. They added that there are many other factors that can influence expenses in running for office.]

The *Center for Responsive Government* reports that all campaign spending is increasing (despite the level of jurisdiction).

**The bottom line of this campaign cost analysis is that the promise of the districting process lowering campaigning costs to entice those of lower and middle economic levels into public office may not be realized.**

## Runoffs

Districts can produce more frequent, simultaneous and numerous runoffs. Larger numbers of candidates running in smaller districts can increase runoffs as the majority report states. In addition, it is true that one district runoff will be less costly than one citywide. However, the cost will be more than 1/6<sup>th</sup> of that for citywide (in a strict 6 Single Member District system) due to administrative issues. Additionally, as with any runoff, the cost to the candidate will increase. The statistical chance of a runoff for one seat (with majority requirement) in a wide field of contestants is greater than with multiple seats. Additionally, runoff elections increase costs and problems associated with the disruption of government.

Before changing to a new system, which avoids runoffs, in 2001 San Francisco, CA had to conduct a runoff election for their City Attorney. This runoff saw a voter turnout of only 15%, yet the cost to San Francisco taxpayers was over \$2 million dollars.

The Arizona Advocacy Network (which supports alternative election systems) cites the significance of avoiding runoff elections, as they are “costly to the tax-payers, time consuming, and frequently result in the final outcome being determined by a very small percentage of the electorate [due to] low voter turnout.”<sup>12</sup>

## Unopposed Candidates versus Competitiveness

**At-large** elections encourage a **FULL SLATE of Candidates**. An At-large system in Scottsdale has competitiveness. There is a greater chance of running **UNOPPOSED candidates in districts**. This is a **less** representative government – not more.

“We were disappointed with the low number of candidates that ran” Eric Norenberg (Mesa) told the Task Force. He explained that this was after they had “expended a great deal of effort to get candidates to run within districts.” What would the situation be like or what would someone be promised in order to run, if no one in a particular district wanted to commit to the life of a council member? While that is a legitimate question, it would probably be rare. However, the issue of the **unopposed** candidate is a frequent happenstance.<sup>13</sup>

## Qualified Candidates

This minority report agrees with the members of the majority who found it insulting to suggest that in Scottsdale there are areas without qualified candidates. Whether holding At-large or district elections, we do have qualified people. However, in district elections if citizens in any given area are choosing not to run (and these areas may vacillate), voters may have few or unopposed candidates to choose from in their district. This is unacceptable to most voters who want *more* choice – not less. In addition, it may *not* be insulting to suggest that electors prefer a candidate that has the confidence of the entire city of Scottsdale, rather than a small area.

When a child picks out a puppy from a mother dog’s current litter, each puppy is cute. Each is qualified to be a fun and loving companion to the child. But the child still wants the ‘pick of the whole litter.’

<sup>11</sup> Election Study from the City of Modesto, authored by Bruce Cain and Karin MacDonald, 7/3/2000, p.16, and referenced by the Ad Hoc Committee examining the At-large / District question in that city.

<sup>12</sup> From the Arizona Advocacy Network (a non-partisan, non-profit network of progressive organizations) annual report of 2002, Civic Participation Task Force

<sup>13</sup> Example: statewide in the 2000 election, Illinois saw more than half of its Single Member Districts seats run unopposed.

## Entrenched Incumbents

Incumbents *always* have an advantage, but it is **harder to entrench incumbents At-large**. Perhaps due to name recognition, incumbents can be more easily entrenched in a district with a field of 1 out of 1, than in an At-large field of 1 out of 6. For this or other reasons, districts can become *safe harbors* for incumbents. In addition, the greatest costs of running for office come from competing against an incumbent, even more if trying to unseat an incumbent who has been elected to the same office twice.<sup>14</sup>

**RECALL.** District supporters point out that it would be easier to recall a disliked incumbent (less signatures to gather). The flip side of that comes from Senator Harry Mitchell who told the Task Force that it is impossible to recall (or vote out) the “beloved” district councilmember that “the rest of the city hates.”

## Control of Council

“One of the big surprises Glendale citizens experienced with districting was when they realized they could only vote for the mayor and one councilmember,” said Martin Vanacour from Glendale. They realized they had no voice or control over electing the others. Again, as Senator Mitchell warned (“Entrenched Incumbents” section), the voter has no recourse to recall or vote out an unsatisfactory councilmember from another district.

At-large gives **ALL citizens control in electing** (or voting out) **EACH councilmember** – not just one (or two).

**STRENGTH OF MAYOR.** Whether considered good or bad, most of our speakers, and most academics state that a district system with the mayor At-large, strengthens the role of the mayor. This may be, in part, due to the fact that (s)he is the one expected to take a larger city-wide view of issues. With Scottsdale’s current organization, the council members are (for all intents and purposes) equal in power to the mayor.

## Thinking small about the **Big** Picture

At-large encourages “**Thinking Big**” (a vision for all of Scottsdale) instead of “**Thinking Small**” in districts. The Morrison Institute report, “Which Way Scottsdale”, encourages a master plan with a new city-wide vision, but districts (by their nature or by human nature) encourage thinking small. Martin Vanacour (Glendale) told the Task Force “smaller issues seem to take precedence.” Further, he said that the districting consultants told him that the first thing he needed to do in the new district system was to put a sign up in his office that said:

“THINK SMALL.”

Eric Norenberg (Mesa) agreed. Dennis Burke a well known local political activist, warned against this problem when Phoenix was considering districts. Rick Naimark, Executive Assistant to the Phoenix City Manager put it more gently by saying that there was a “narrower focus on districts issues and less focus on citywide concerns.”

## Build on the Build-Out

The majority report discusses Scottsdale’s approaching *build-out*. It states, “As it [reaches build out], the problems that it faces will change from those relating to development issues to ones relating to re-development” (p.13). It suggests that a district form of government will be better suited to address these issues. There has been **no evidence** presented to support this position. This assumption may be counter-intuitive in that should the city be divided into small districts when re-development expands, chances are there will be fighting for individual fiefdoms. Some areas may require more redevelopment money than others (for the good of all of Scottsdale). However, it may be more advantageous to use the time of build-out to build a better master plan for all of Scottsdale rather than just individual districts based on the efforts of the strongest council members.

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<sup>14</sup> According to the Lyndon B Johnson School of Public Affairs

## Logrolling

Logrolling, or exchange for mutual support, is a notable complaint in the district system, which is not as prevalent in an At-large system. The “I’ll-scratch-your-back-you-scratch-mine” syndrome is distasteful to those who believe each issue should be viewed on its own merits. The behavior of vote trading can be divisive. Rick DeGraw, a campaign advisor and advocate of districts, admits “districts do have more horse trading,” and there is “more politics” than in an At-large system.

Scottsdale citizens in a district system who would rely on their one councilmember to represent them on a special issue, complaint or concern would most likely not want that councilperson trading away a vote on their issue.

League of United Latin American Citizens representative (Randle) says “when you are elected by a district, you are only concerned about your own district, and the board [council] is divided at the outset on any issue.”

## Special Interest Groups - “Political Machines”

It appears that one of the major initiatives behind the original petition to elect by districts was to combat strong ‘coalitions’ or special interest groups in Scottsdale (such as the Coalition of Pinnacle Peak). This is an important issue to many citizens when deciding which form of government to support. Unfortunately, it is a difficult question because in reality due to our At-large /Majority Requirement System (rare outside of Maricopa), the **majority** of residents (no matter where they live) **already have the Power** to elect preferred representatives– *if they vote!* Or if they **organize** and vote.

One citizen, supporting the district system in Scottsdale, voiced the concern that those who have money and time are the only ones who organize and vote. Due to the fact that in Scottsdale this is often perceived as “those in the north,” this is an extremely divisive – and sensitive – issue. But splitting up Scottsdale won’t make those who organize “go away.” Furthermore, the system could be changed to address the power of one group only to find other groups emerge.

Scottsdale residents need to look beyond Arizona (new to districting) to see if Single Member Districts have helped elsewhere. The recent changes in local Maricopa cities do not offer longitudinal examples for these problems.

Single Member Districts (up until the 1980s) had some success in offering better representation to minorities, but their successes at challenging Special Interest Groups and Political Action Committees has been much less productive. We need to look at older cities for examples. Historically, ‘special interests’ in districts (or wards) were closely identified with the previous urban ‘political machines’ in places such as Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. In exchange for votes, these special interest groups were active politically, socially, and economically in very self-serving ways – true regional fiefdoms. Their behavior constituted one of the reasons that At-large, non-partisan governments were developed. It may be we should take a lesson from history. But before we think districts today are fine, note these types of problems (and others) in the article “Are City Councils A Relic of the Past?”<sup>15</sup> discussing St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Detroit and Hartford Connecticut.

The City of Modesto District Task force interviewed the city clerk from a city using a district system who went on record as saying, “coalitions and alliances were created that wouldn’t exist if each Council member was responsible for the whole city.”<sup>16</sup>

For an Arizona reference, note the statement to the Task Force by Eric Norenberg (Mesa) as he reported “coalitions and PACs believe they have **more influence** under a district system.”

## Increased Workload

Few residents (none?) have voiced a concern as to whether the district system increases the workload of the council members. Frankly, many of us (probably in knee-jerk reaction) think ‘they should work harder, good.’ Is it? Perhaps. But during one committee meeting a councilmember asked, “*I already work 70-80 hours a week, how can I work more?*”

The idea of working our council members ‘to the bone’ may seem of value, but it comes with the risks of burnout and discouraging new faces from running for office.

All task force speakers confirmed that districts increase workload; two pointed out that longer time frames were taken in decision making, with a loss of efficiency. One noted that the conversion to districts can take a major portion of the current (incumbents) council’s time. [The latter is of course true for any major change.]

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<sup>15</sup> Gurwitt, Rob, “Are City Councils a Relic of the Past?: One of America’s oldest political institutions isn’t adapting very well to 21<sup>st</sup>-century urban life.” *Governing* April 2003 issue

<sup>16</sup> City of Modesto Ad Hoc Committee on District Elections Study – telephone interview conducted June 13-23, 2000.

## Majority Rule

Scottsdale and other Maricopa cities have an At-large system with a majority requirement. This is very unusual as most At-large systems use 'plurality' voting, meaning whoever gets the most votes wins – even if it is no where near a majority win. Clearly, residents of the original and more southern parts of the city who feel neglected and favor districts see them as a perceived answer to better representation. But these areas already house the majority of our voters; they could dominate if they voted with more consistency and in larger numbers.

Before we latch onto the Single Member District system in an attempt to have a quick remedy for one group (or another), we should ask ourselves several questions: *Why are there not more 'south' Scottsdale candidates now? What is stopping them? What is the underlying problem? Can it be overcome? Are there less costly and more equitable solutions? Why has downtown/south/central Scottsdale not been able to leverage their population concentration (majority) to elect representatives to their satisfaction?*

We could use **less expensive ways to encourage the majority to rule**, such as: 1) Candidate Encouragement Programs, 2) Voter Education Campaigns, 3) Get out the Vote efforts and services, 4) An updated version of Council-Citizen Town Meetings rotating in various neighborhoods and 5) related activities as part of an expanded (and promoted) Neighborhood Resource Center.

## Voter Apathy versus Voter Disenfranchisement

Scottsdale voters are **not** disenfranchised. Disenfranchisement is to deprive one of the right to vote. On the contrary, the city takes many efforts to make voting possible (and easy) for everyone who chooses to vote on Election Day or by early ballot. There are those who live in particular parts of the city in which they are active but feel frustrated by city government and feel *under* represented. This is not due to disenfranchisement; it is due more to voter apathy on the part of their neighbors (especially considering the majority issues above). Changing this is a significant challenge.

Campaign stagiest, Rick DeGraw, said people vote for three reasons only: "Interest, Concern, Anger." Most would agree that anger is not the avenue to pursue to stop voter apathy. However, citywide efforts to combat voter apathy, emphasizing 'interest and concerns,' would be far cheaper and more worthwhile than adopting a system that is failing elsewhere. This is not an easy fix, nor does the subject stir immediate political juices, but it is an underlying and honest barrier to overcome.

## Voter Turnout

Voter apathy (above) equates to low voter turnout. But none of the academics on the subject (or the speakers to this Task Force) say a district system will ultimately improve voter turnout. Again, voter turnout may be the major underlying problem (or eventual answer) to the perceived north versus south hostilities in Scottsdale.

### Who Votes? <sup>17</sup>

Votes <b><u>MORE</u></b>	Votes <b><u>LESS</u></b>
White	Non-white
Homeowners	Renters
Older	Younger
Rich	Poor
More stability	More mobility
More education <sup>18</sup>	Less education

In each of these categories, northern parts of Scottsdale demographically fall on the "more" side compared to southern parts of the city. Realistically, we will not change these demographics. However, voter turnout on the "less" side of the equation can be improved by other means and programs.

A report from The United States GAO office <sup>19</sup> states three of the most significant procedural changes to improve voter turnout [not all relevant to Scottsdale] are 1) registration deadlines that fall on or close to election day; 2) toll free number that allows voter to request absentee ballot; 3) practice of voting by mail.

<sup>17</sup> ibid 4 (section A:1:jj)

<sup>18</sup> Education was not included in this study, but noted by all of Task Force speakers and noted by League of Women Voters.

<sup>19</sup> United States Government Accounting Office report (November 2, 1990 p.2)

Sources such as the Ford-Carter Commission report, The Center for Voting & Democracy and Common Cause have since included other suggestions: 1) elections in November (or on holidays); 2) alternative elections systems to spark interest; 3) On-line voting.

These federally-based suggestions simply demonstrate some ideas pursued to overcome this ubiquitous problem. Scottsdale made need others.

In October 2002, the **Help America Vote Act (HAVA)** authorized funds to all states to improve the operations of elections. It covers many election issues (machines, ballots, registration, identification) and could result in MORE restrictive conditions depending on how discretionary issues are interpreted. The League of Women Voters recommends that while "more restrictive interpretations may be possible, the law should be implemented to enfranchise rather than disenfranchise..."<sup>20</sup> Care should be taken that any initiatives that Scottsdale implements are not detrimental to voter turnout.

## The Problem?

The overall public response regarding the efforts of the task force (at the date of this writing) has been less than 100 in number (pro or con, solicited or not). This does not appear to be a significant showing of immediate concern in a community of approximately 220,000 residents. It is a given that Scottsdale (like all cities) has room for improvement. However, this is a monumental change contemplated with relatively minimal spontaneous interest. Perhaps *most* residents do not believe our structure of government is a problem without first being influenced by sound-byte arguments to make them think so.

## The Unasked Question – Are Better Options Available?

It is the strong opinion of this minority report that the charge of the District Advisory Task Force was not broad enough. It did not allow the committee to address alternative election systems that have been used elsewhere to settle similar debates.

Alternative election systems would provide fair and equitable votes to all of Scottsdale - for even more than the majority or for select neighborhoods. In addition, alternative election systems are more powerful at representing the overall choices of voting citizens. All of this, and with a money-saving price tag. Considering movement in other parts of the country to "proportional representation,"<sup>21</sup> repeating outdated solutions by establishing districts is retrogressive. Full representation is progressive.

The U.S. city to use proportional representation the longest (and currently) is Cambridge, Massachusetts (population ≈ 115,000) where it has been used for 60 years; the largest U.S. city to adopt an alternative ranking system is San Francisco (population ≈ 776,733)<sup>22</sup> Illinois used a proportional representation system for more than 100 years from 1870 until 1980 when the passage of a 'cut-back-the-number-of-legislators' type of amendment threw the 'baby out with the bathwater.'<sup>23</sup> Now the state is reconsidering its position and on May 9, 2003, the State of Illinois adopted a bill to give county election boards the authority to grant Proportional Representation rights in Multi-Member Districts (not staggered) or At-large elections.<sup>24</sup> Peoria, Il (population ≈ 113,000) has already adopted a new system.

Interest in US voting is sad. Since 1945, we have ranked 135<sup>th</sup> in the world for national elections.<sup>25</sup> An often-cited remedy is to encourage younger voters to be involved with the system. It appears that younger people are particularly excited about the potential of proportional representation and ranking systems. Just in the past two years, there has been a major increase in colleges adopting these systems, including:

Vassar	Stanford	Harvard	Whitman
Univ. of Illinois	Princeton	Duke	William & Mary
UC- San Diego	UC-Berkely	Univ. of Maryland	MIT
Univ. of Utah			

<sup>20</sup> The League of Women Voters of the US can be contacted at [www.lwv.org](http://www.lwv.org)

<sup>21</sup> These types of proportional representation are **not** the same as those of parliamentary systems, such as Italy.

<sup>22</sup> U.S. Census Bureau for year 2000

<sup>23</sup> Details in report: *Illinois Assembly on Political Representation and Alternative Electoral Systems, Executive Summary by Institute of Government and Public Affairs / University of Illinois, Spring 2001.*

<sup>24</sup> Johnson-Weinberger, Dan, Advocate and Chicago Attorney, on-line press release, May 9, 2003.

<sup>25</sup> "Democracy Unbalanced" Baltimore Sun, May 2, 2003.

There is **NO evidence that districts increase voter participation** either with young or older voters, nor is there evidence statewide or historically. Nationally and worldwide, there *is* such evidence for alternative election systems.

The Morrison Institute report suggests the city “take the Lead – being the first, the best or the only”? Adopting an alternative “full” representation system would be an example of Scottsdale ‘upgrading’ to “Scottsdale 2.0 Version.

Available systems (such as Cumulative Voting, Limited Voting or Single Transferable Voting – aka ‘Choice’ or ‘Preference’) are used throughout the world by hundreds of millions of people<sup>26 27</sup> and hundreds of thousands in the US. The ballots are simple and the greatest disadvantage is that the general US population is unfamiliar with them.

[For details and explanation, **See Attachment 1**<sup>28</sup>]

According to academics,<sup>29</sup> and those who use the systems, for each and every “Scottsdale issue” in this report, an alternative system would either **solve the problem, improve the problem, or by-pass the problem**. In addition, several of the systems would save money compared to our current system and ALL would save money as opposed to going to a Single Member District system.

The recent district advisory task force of the City of Modesto, California, quoted from the Election Study from that city regarding Alternative Systems:<sup>30</sup>

*The problems and uncertainty associated with the at large versus district election dilemma has driven some cities to assess the values of alternative election systems – specifically so-called semi-proportional systems [sic]<sup>31</sup>. The motivation in these cases is to find an at large system that is fairer to significant political minorities (including but not restricted to racial and ethnic ones). The advantage of the at large system is that one does not have to go through the decennial trauma of redrawing district boundaries. Given the legal uncertainties concerning whether a city is doing too much or too little, it might also save the city the costs of litigation to adopt one of these alternative mechanism. They have not been widely used in California, but have been used in Illinois and more recently in the south as an alternative resolution to pending voting rights litigation. The chief disadvantage of these systems is that most voters are unfamiliar with them.*

That report concludes by stating: **“In sum, alternative election systems offer a possible way out of the typical At-large versus district election system dilemma.”**<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> This would be ‘billions’ of people world wide if all forms of proportional representation were included.

<sup>27</sup> Taggart, Karen. “How the People Vote around the World” reprinted 2000 on website of Center for Voting and Democracy at [www.fairvote.org](http://www.fairvote.org)

<sup>28</sup> **Attachment 1** – entitled “*Major Election Systems and their Relevance to the State of Arizona*” Prepared Fall 2002 by the League of Women Voters ® of Metropolitan Phoenix Election Reform Committee (Abbreviated and Abridged Report prepared by Dr. Barbara Klein for local use in Scottsdale). ]

<sup>29</sup> A handful of references include:

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) and its related *Handbook of Electoral Systems Design* (1995, Stockholm)

Amy. Douglas J., Real Choices. New Voices, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993; and Proportional Representation. The Case for a Better Election System, Northampton, Massachusetts, Crescent Street Press, 1997

Hill, Steven, Fixing Elections: The Failure of America’s Winner-take-All Politics. New York, NY: Routledge, 2002.

Rae, Douglas W., The Political Consequences of Electoral Laws. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1971

Reichley, James A., Life of the Parties. New York. The Free Press, 1992

<sup>30</sup> Election Study – city of Modesto, Final Report 7/3/2000 p.13)

<sup>31</sup> Limited Voting and Cumulative Voting would be considered “semi-proportional,” whereas ‘Choice’ or ‘Preference’ also known as Single Transferable Voting is categorized as “full-proportional.”

<sup>32</sup> Ibid 18, p.16

These supporters of alternative election systems are not alone as the following quotations (from a broad spectrum of advocates) demonstrate.

*"Unquestionably, it can be shown that PR <sup>33</sup> (proportional representation) can provide the greatest equity in representing all sectors of the community...There is a renewed interest in proportional representation because of its potential usefulness as a means to assure representation of minority populations and technological advances."*

**National Civic League, Model City Charter, Seventh Edition**

*"PR gives voters more choices and gives both the majority and the minority (or minorities) their fair share of representation...without the ridiculous contortions of the gerrymanders forced by small, single-member districts."*

**Professor Kathleen Barber, Center for Voting and Democracy Advisory Board**

*"The one way to assure more diversity on the ballot is to change the electoral system and adopt proportional representation."*

**Seymour Lipset "Why Americans Refuse to Vote," Insight, 2/94**

*"Nothing in our present understanding of the Voting Rights Act places a principled limit on the authority of federal courts that would prevent them from ...securing proportional representation based on transferable votes."*

**Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas [Holder v. Hall]**

*"Since becoming a resident of Cambridge in the 1950s, I have been fortunate to have always had a representative of my choice on the City Council and on the School Committee, thanks to proportional representation. In contrast, I have never had a representative of my choice in the U.S. House of Representatives because I am a Republican in what was Tip O'Neill's and is now Joe Kennedy's district."*

**John Moot, long time resident of Cambridge Mass, in an op-ed, 1992.**  
[Cambridge has used Single Transferable Voting for over 60 years.]

*"[A] far-reaching reform that deserves more attention is modifying our electoral system in the direction of proportional representation."*

**Kevin Phillips, Arrogant Capital (1994)**

**– also author of "Wealth and Democracy: a Political History of the American Rich"**

*"The system of proportional representation ensures that virtually every constituency in the country will have a hearing in the national and provincial legislatures."*

**Bishop Desmond Tutu, The Rainbow People of God (1994)**

*"[We now have] a flawed kind of democracy...[we need to] look at some way to get proportional representation...we should adopt some form of it."*

**Jerry Brown, (1/28/95) former governor California**

*"Most other [worldwide] democracies have moved beyond us in making their systems more representative...Proportional representation...helps create a greater sense of inclusion."*

**USA Today editorial, June 30, 1995.**

The League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Phoenix "...1. Supports changing the present election systems so that they more accurately represent the wishes of a majority of voters. 1.a. Adopting the *Instant Runoff Voting* (IRV) system for single seat races. 1.b. Adopting proportional representation for multi-seat races..... 2. Believes that education of the voting public is important to election systems. 3. Supports giving Arizona voters the option of more choice among election systems."

**LWVMP - part of the 'Election Systems Reform Position'**

*"Proportional Representation has an edge in both equality and effectiveness...Better minority (or minority voice)...higher representation of women...much higher voter turnout...less costly."*

**Arend Lijhart, Past President American Political Science Association,  
from testimony to the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 1995.**

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<sup>33</sup> PR is common abbreviation for Proportional Representation

## Cost Considerations – another plus

The proportional representation type known as Choice (Single Transferable Vote) would eliminate runoff elections and the associated costs in multi-seat races. (A virtually identical ranking system, Instant Runoff Voting, could be used to eliminate the possibility of a runoff for the mayor's single seat.) This is not only a savings to the taxpayers, but a welcome savings to most candidates as well.

To implement such a system, Scottsdale would have to work with the Maricopa County Elections Office, as they run our elections. However, implementation (with our current Optical Scan machinery), maintenance and training would be pittance compared to the cost of ONE runoff election. One preliminary, non-binding ('ballpark') quote for the 'Choice Plus' computer system (used in various locations throughout the world) was under \$25,000 to establish a program for Scottsdale, and approximately 15% (\$3750) in subsequent years for maintaining the system. The 2002 Scottsdale runoff alone cost the taxpayers \$108,589.

Maintaining Scottsdale's At-large system **would allow us to establish "full representation"** to all – with new alternative voting systems down the road. But if we spend so much money establishing districts, who would want to turn around and 'dis-assemble' them – even if the goal was to implement **a system of greater representation and a significantly less expensive method?**

## Unfamiliarity - the only disadvantage

The major drawback again, is that in Arizona we are unfamiliar with alternative systems (except for those people in Home Owners' Associations, which often use Cumulative or 'bullet' voting). Resorting to Single Member Districts is not only retrogressive but is similar to putting a band-aid over your car's gas light so you do not know you are running low. It only temporarily hides any problems that will show up at a later date. It would be of far greater benefit to all of Scottsdale to maintain our At-large system AND pursue an alternative election method.

*"The case for proportional representation is fundamentally the same as that for representative democracy.*

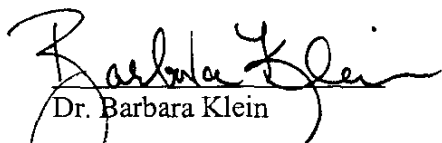
*Only if an assembly represents the full diversity of opinion within a nation  
can its decisions be regarded as the decisions of the nation itself."*

*-- Encyclopedia Britannica*

## Recommendations

1. That the city maintain the current system of electing council members At-large.
2. That the city actively pursues all possible ways to increase voter turnout.
3. That the city not allow this measure to be placed on the ballot without signature collection.
4. That the city considers an academic review to evaluate the adoption of an alternative election system.

The attached Report and Recommendations are hereby submitted this May, 2003 by Dr. Barbara Klein, a member of the District Advisory Task Force.



Dr. Barbara Klein



## **DISTRICT ADVISORY TASK FORCE MINORITY RECOMMENDATION**

As a member of the District Advisory Task Force (DATF), I disagree with any aspect of establishing a districting concept for the City of Scottsdale at the present time. My reasons are twofold: **COST** and **TIMING**.

### **COST**

Our city budget is now bursting at the seams and we are in the throes of cutbacks for already established, needed programs. The cost of changing from our present At Large method of electing our Scottsdale City Councilmen to dividing ourselves into individual districts (6) does have extra cost expenditures. Maintaining our present priorities and re-establishing those programs terminated, for the time being, should be first and foremost on our present and future City budget requests. We are struggling to fund the projects listed below as they are established expenditures already approved by Mayor and City Council.

### **TIMING**

The city is committed to the following projects/programs representing the designated areas:

The Aquatic Park (development/construction) - Northern neighborhood representation

Downtown (redevelopment/revitalize) - Central area representation

The Waterfront Project (probable construction/development) - Central City Gateway

Eldorado Park Pool (near completion) - Southern neighborhood representation

Los Arcos Mall (construct/redevelop/revitalize) - Southern neighborhood representation

Smitty's Site (construct/redevelop/revitalize) - Southern neighborhood representation

McDowell Sonoran Preserve (development/support) - beneficial to all Scottsdale areas

The above list also represents Scottsdale citizen age groups from young children to Senior Citizens. Quite an accomplishment in itself.

DATF Chairman Susan-Bitter Smith and Co-Chairman Jim Derouin provided us with outstanding leadership capabilities. Staff members Jeff Kulaga, Peggy Carpenter, Carolyn Jagger and Donna Bronski were invaluable in providing the necessary paperwork and overall professionalism.



Roberta Pilcher

